THE

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WHY INSULT SIR CHARLES DILKE?

It is announced that a deputation from the Fulham Liberal Association will wait upon Sir Charles Dilke on the 4th of October to ask him whether he will consent to stand as the representative for Fulham in the approaching election for the London County Council. We do not know who are those who are responsible for this proposition, but we venture to hope that before the date named they will see fit to withdraw from an expedition which can only be regarded as a deliberate insult to a person who, whatever his shortcomings, might have been spared a gross insult in his own house at the hands of his pseudo-friends. For no person can join in such a requisition who does not thereby in the most practical fashion declare his conviction that Sir Charles Dilke is a man whose word is as worthless as his oath. This may be the case, but why insult him by going on a special pilgrimage to Sloane-street to tell him so under his own roof?

The County Council for London will be the most important public body in the Empire after the House of Commons. It will be London's Home Rule Parliament, entrusted with the government of nearly five millions of men and women. To enter the London County Council is therefore in the most conspicuous fashion possible to enter public life. But Sir Charles Dilke, since the conclusion of the trial, has pledged himself publicly over and over again to abstain from public life. Is it exactly seemly that his pseudo-friends and neighbours should go out of their way to testify to all the world in his very presence that they know he will break his word, as lightly as he broke the seventh commandment? We have occasionally been compelled to comment upon the conduct of Sir Charles Dilke, whose name we would very much rather never print again until he has either confessed his crime or vindicated his character, but we have never said anything which can be compared to the cool insolence of this deputation. Here is one of the many declarations which Sir Charles Dilke has made from time to time, declarations made in writing after full and careful deliberation :—

> I feel it my duty to persist in the answer already given, to the effect that *I will not re-enter public life* until circumstances have reversed, in the opinion of my countrymen, the moral effect of the verdict in the case of "Crawford *v.* Crawford" (the Queen's Proctor intervening). I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that a large section of the public still attach weight to the gross calumnies with which I have been assailed. When these have been disposed of to the public satisfaction, as I feel sure they one day will be, I shall be free, if I think fit, to resume a political career. As matters stand, were I to accept the invitation of the council, I could not serve them either as candidate or member to my own satisfaction, for it is my duty to devote myself, in the first place, to the work of removing the unjust prejudice from which I suffer.

This pledge was written out and signed only two years ago. It is dated October 25, 1886. Yet in October, 1888, these people from Fulham are coming to ask him to proclaim himself a hypocrite and a liar by re-entering public life before the verdict of the jury has been reversed, and before he has progressed one solitary step in the work of "vindicating his honour completely by the law," a task which he declared was "the great purpose of his life, a duty he owed no less to his own manhood than to his wife and son." Surely it would be difficult to frame a more deliberate and more studied insult.

When the jury gave their decision after a long and patient hearing of all that Sir Charles Dilke and his domestics past and present could say for themselves, Sir Charles Dilke bade farewell to the people of Chelsea in an address in which he said, "As far as public life goes, I have no option but to accept the verdict, while protesting once more against its justice." Now if this means anything, it means that Sir Charles Dilke accepts the verdict of the jury as rightly barring him from public life, that is to say, that the electors must act upon the verdict as true until its untruth has been publicly demonstrated in a court of law. No other interpretation can be put upon this declaration, and it is of course an obvious truism. The verdict stands, and as long as it stands Sir Charles Dilke is virtually branded by the court as having been guilty not merely of complicated adultery, of which to-day we say nothing, but of the grossest treachery to his friend, of wantonly depraving a young girl who was intimately related to his family, of deliberate perjury in the witness-box, and of subornation of perjury. How can any decent human being while that verdict stands, ask Sir Charles Dilke to re-enter public life, whether by the portals of the County Council or those of the House of Commons? It is both insulting to Sir Charles Dilke to ask him, and an outrage on public morals to make such a proposition.

THE TRAGEDY IN HUMBLE LIFE.

Some Letters and Subscriptions.

We are glad to be able to record the success which has attended our appeal for funds to defend James Young, who was yesterday again remanded on the charge of shooting Edgar Woolley. The following letters tell their own story :—

Dear Sir,—I have just reached home from the police-court. I am in duty bound to thank you for your powerful championship. The cowardly Edward Woolley did not come forward. Had I stood alone a defenceless man he would have been there, but since they have heard that the public is taking an interest in the case they seem to fight shy. I sincerely hope that you may long be spared to terrify such evildoers. Without your help I must have been all this beautiful weather in Holloway Gaol. My wife and daughter join me in thanking you, and remain, Sir, your humble servants, Jas., K. and G. Young.

6, *Gladstone-terrace, Hubert-road, Merton.*

Dear Sir,—I notice in the *Pall Mall Gazette* an appeal for funds to defend the father who shot the seducer of his daughter at Merton. I have seen no particulars of the case, but if satisfactory will contribute up to £50. The law allows the strong to rob the weaker sex of that which is more precious than life, and to escape with punishment so slight that it does not restrain from further offence. While this is the case the father is a public benefactor who punishes the seducer of his daughter, so long as the injury inflicted is short of murder.—Yours very truly,

Bournville, near Birmingham, Sept. 7. George Cadbury.

Sir,—Please kindly deal with the enclosed as you think best for the benefit of poor James Young and his family. He deserves the practical sympathy of all right-minded people, and you do well in taking up such a sad and deserving case.—Yours truly, Geo. Tangye, J.P.

Heathfield Hall, Birmingham, Sept. 19.

Dear Sir,—I do not know the circumstances of the case mentioned in yesterday's *Pall Mall Gazette*, where a father is stated to have shot the seducer of his daughter, but I should like to assist in his defence, and for this purpose enclose a cheque for £5.—In haste to save post, yours sincerely,

G. L. Browne.

Home Close, Greyswood, Haslemere, Surrey, Sept. 7.

Sir,—I beg to enclose a cheque for £5 for James Young's defence fund. It would be hard indeed if a man who has only done his *duty* should be punished for want of legal defence.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

5, *Great Winchester-street, Sept.* 19. Wm. Gaviller.

Sir,—I enclose £5, which please apply to James Young's defence fund, or to his family's relief fund, in any proportion you may think advisable.—Yours truly, C. A. J.

23, *Second-avenue, West Brighton, Sept.* 19.

Subscription List—Money Received up to Date.

	£	s.	d.
An Anonymous Donor	15	0	0
G. Cadbury (for family)	5	0	0
Mrs. Browne (Moral Reform Union)	5	0	0
Alderman Tangye, J.P. Birmingham	5	0	0
W. Gaviller	5	0	0
C. A. J.	2	2	0
H.	0	10	0
Mrs. G. S. Thompson			
Smaller sums—namely :—Z., 5*s.*; F. W. H. Selby, 5*s.*; W. Thurton, Sudbury; 3*s.* 6*d.*; Nemo, 2*s.* 6*d.*; S. F., 1*s.* 7*d.*	0	17	7
Total	£43	9	7

FROM PILLAR TO POST.

THE STORY OF THREE WEEKS' WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT.

WE received yesterday the following appeal :—

"54, Hornbury-street, E.

"SIR,—I am a poor woman, and my husband has been detained four weeks in prison for nonpayment of costs, although the costs were paid two or three days after he went to prison. I have been to my solicitor, who has done everything possible by going to the proper authorities, but as he still remains in prison I wish to lay the case before you, hoping that you can assist me. My solicitor has sent me a copy of his last letter to the Home Office, which I enclose to you, and which will show you very fully what has been done in the matter.—I am, yours obediently,

"H. GOLDEERG (for Mrs. Gold)."

It is the peculiar boast of Britons that since the passing of the Habeas Corpus Act no person can be imprisoned in this country except by due process of law, and it is commonly supposed that the detention of an innocent man in gaol after he had paid the costs for which he had been committed to durance vile was a thing quite impossible in this favourite home of civilization and of liberty. As a matter of fact, however, this optimist view of affairs is not borne out. Here in London, in the capital of the Empire, under the eyes of the ubiquitous Press, within immediate communication with all the offices of State concerned, a man has been wrongfully imprisoned for three weeks, and at the present moment, so far as we know, he is still wrongfully imprisoned, simply because Mr. Henry Matthews and other officials who are concerned with the administration of justice in this country do not take the trouble to release him from an unjust captivity.

We have made inquiries into the grievances of this poor woman, and the following is the story of her husband's wrong, a story so interesting, and so simple withal, that it is worth while putting on record, if only as an illustration of the way in which business is conducted under the régime of Mr. Henry Matthews.

There is no hero in this story, for the unfortunate man who is in gaol is quite a commonplace personage, who has been guilty of a simple assault upon one of her Majesty's lieges, for which he was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour. In his opinion this sentence was excessive, and he appealed against it to the quarter sessions of the peace held at the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster; but the justices held that the magistrate was justified by the evidence, and confirmed the sentence. Into Pentonville, therefore, Mr. Samuel Gold departed, and there he served his term. After he had come out an order was made upon him to pay £14 3*s.* 4*d.*, Treasury costs of opposing his appeal. As Gold is a poor man, with no fewer than five children between the ages of five and ten, he ignored the order of the court. A notice was then served, in April last, to the effect that unless the costs were paid within a week, his recognizances would be estreated. His wife petitioned that the costs should be remitted. The Treasury waited six weeks, and then said there was no reason to accede to her application. A further application produced a similar refusal. At last, on August 20th, Samuel Gold was arrested by the sheriffs, and carried off in triumph to Holloway, where he was thrust into the debtors' wing of the prison, where he remains at the present moment.

His wife petitioned Mr. Matthews to let her off with a payment of £5, which she thought she could raise if she sold her household goods. To this application Mr. Matthews replied, stating that her "petition would receive due consideration." Seven days passed, and as Mr. Matthews was still "considering" the matter, some of Gold's friends, finding that his family was on the verge of starvation, raised the £14 3*s.* 4*d.*, and on the 30th of August paid the money to the sheriff's officers, Messrs. M. Levy and Co., 22, Southampton-buildings, who wrote to Gold at the prison, saying in answer to a letter to Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell, "We beg to inform you that we have in hand the sum of £14 3*s.* 4*d.*"

Mr. Gold and Mr. Gold's friends thereupon expected that the prison doors would open, and that he would at once rejoin his family. It was a vain expectation. On the 12th of September Gold was still detained in prison. His solicitor at once saw the sheriff, and inquired why Gold was still detained in gaol. The sheriff said that he could do nothing in the matter at all, whereupon the solicitor posted off to Holloway Prison, produced the sheriff's letter to the governor, and demanded that Gold should be released. The deputy-governor shook his head; Gold was on the debtors' side of the prison; he could not release him. He had better go back to the sheriff again. The solicitor went back to the sheriff. The sheriff said that he had seen the chief clerk, and that he could do nothing in the matter. What was to be done then? Was the man to remain in gaol for ever when the sum for which he was committed to prison had been paid? The sheriff did not know. The solicitor asked him then to communicate with those who had instructed him, and he would call back next day.

At last, as a despairing effort, the sheriff suggested that he thought it was a matter for the Treasury. To the Treasury, therefore, the solicitor at once despatched a letter, setting forth the facts and demanding that his client should be set at liberty. Sir A. K. Stephenson wrote:—"With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to say that the matters therein mentioned are not matters in which I am able to assist you. Your client appears to have been arrested by the sheriff, and I must refer you to him."

Back went the solicitor to the sheriff, and produced the reply from the Treasury, but the sheriff was immoveable. He suggested, however, that the solicitor had better go to see the clerk of the peace. Off to the clerk of the peace went the solicitor accordingly, but found that official as hopeless as any of the others. He could do nothing, but recommended an application to Mr. Matthews. No sooner said than done, and the same day the solicitor found himself at the Home Office, where he explained the circumstances of the case to the official in charge. This official was just like all the rest. He shook his head and said that nothing could be done then, but a statement should be sent in in writing. Thereupon a statement was at once sent in in writing.

Since then five days have passed, and still Mr. Matthews is supposed to be "considering" the question, and all this while Samuel Gold is detained in prison without the slightest justification.

He was sent there because a certain sum of money was not paid That certain sum of money has been paid, and still he is kept in prison. Neither the Governor, nor the Sheriff, nor the Clerk of the Peace, nor the Solicitor to the Treasury, nor the Home Office, seem to be able to unlock the door, and let him go free. It is a grave scandal, and if this can happen in London, under the very eyes of the officials charged with the administration of our prisons, what may not happen in out-of-the-way corners of the Empire?

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

SOME NOTES ON THE PRESENT SEASON.

THE failure of the partridge crop is a far more serious loss to British sportsmen than the most deadly irruption of "grouse disease," simply because it affects a much greater number. For one man who can follow the more exhilarating pursuit of the red grouse and the blackcock amidst the glorious fells and moorlands of the North, there are scores who must content themselves with the little brown bird which lives within a stone-throw of our doors, and abounds throughout the shires and counties of England. Partridge are not liable to disease like grouse, but are perhaps to a greater degree subject to the vicissitudes of the weather, and at long intervals—after such abnormally inclement seasons as that we have just undergone—there occur absolute blanks in the sportsman's game book. During the last three decades three such blanks have been registered—one in each period. In the "sixties" the year 1867 recalls only unhappy associations and the memory of corn still standing green at the end of September and sprouting in the sheaves in October. Seventy-two was a bad season, but the only actual blank of that decade was its final year, 1879; and since that date we have enjoyed a fair average run of plenty, to be at last broken by the record of the present year. It is, of course, merely an accidental coincidence that the blanks should have occurred (roughly speaking) at about decennial intervals, but there appears to be some solid basis for co-relating the most disastrous seasons with subsequent years of abundance.

To philosophic sportsmen this latter circumstance may afford some consolation for present misfortunes, and some reasons for self-denial and leniency towards the sorely depleted coveys; for there can no longer be any doubt that, generally speaking, the partridge crop of 1888 is a failure. The long-protracted winter and cold spring retarded the regular period of domestic duties and cares, and the young broods first saw the light a full fortnight later than usual—we refer to the North of England. In ordinary seasons partridge are paired by the middle of February—that is, within a week or two of the close of the shooting season—but in a year when spring was practically eliminated from the calendar, and the snow lay deep during March and April, all ordinary habits and appointed seasons were suspended. The delay thus caused was not, however, in itself necessarily fatal to partridge prospects; we can call to mind several backward seasons when coveys were big and abundant enough. A good early start in this, as in any other undertaking, is always a point gained, and is naturally of much importance, but a late season is not necessarily a blank one either with game or the more valuable harvests of the fields. Given a warm dry summer, the recuperative powers of *Perdix cinerea* prove surprisingly effective, and the leeway of spring is largely made good during the sunny days of summer. The mischief this year lies in the continued absence of those much desiderated hours of warmth and sunshine. We have had neither spring nor summer. In July not for a single day were the genial rays of that life-generating power vouchsafed to men or to partridge. The tiny chicks of 1888 spent their ephemeral existence in an atmosphere and a temperature that would sustain the evil repute of Tierra del Fuego or of Labrador. Soaked and draggled amidst the dripping corn and the deep, dank, water-logged herbage, the downy atoms were never dry, and their tender lives succumbed to cold and wet, almost before a feather had made its appearance. The proportion of damage no doubt varies according to locality; on light friable soils and on sheltered slopes with southern aspect the loss is naturally less, but among the cold, heavy clays and on wet, ill-drained land the death-rate has been terrible—equal to fully eighty per cent. of the young broods—and this at a period which was already too late for the rearing of second broods.

Far more serious to the already hard-pressed British agriculturist are the ill-effects of this wretched season; and with the corn still but half-ripe and green, as rushes in June there is but little prospect of the fields

being cleared before October. The wheat, this year, in the North, at least, will have to be ripened by *frost*, but until it *is* ripe and into sheaf, it is impossible accurately to estimate the full measure of damage, or satisfactorily to follow the sport of partridge shooting; suffice it for the present to remark that of nineteen brace shot last week no less than twenty-seven were *old birds*—an eloquent enough indication of what we may expect later on.

Against this long and dismal category of woes may be recorded the fact that wild-bred pheasants appear to have done fairly well; the young broods are both numerous and well grown. It seems singular, at first glance, that an exotic species, imported from a warm, far-Eastern land, should successfully have withstood rigours of climate which have proved so fatal to an aboriginal race; but the pheasant has now some three centuries of acclimatization blended into his constitution, and is as much at home on British soil as among the bamboo jungles which gird the banks of the Colchis. Pheasants, moreover, hatch earlier, and their broods were therefore more advanced, and better able to endure the rains of July. Grouse, too, as the present writer prognosticated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a month ago, have proved far more abundant than pessimist reports would have had us believe, though the sporadic nature of the damage they have sustained in different districts, and even in contiguous areas of moorland, is this year very remarkable and inexplicable.

To return to the partridge—it only remains for sportsmen to be lenient with the sadly-reduced stock. They owe a deep debt of gratitude to that smart and bright-eyed little game-bird, and, with the memories of last year's phenomenal abundance fresh in their minds, sportsmen may well repay a measure of that debt by taking but the minimum toll from the crop of 1888. Let them for the present be content with the pleasures of association and the many pleasant spots whither the pursuit of partridge-shooting leads them, amidst russet coppice and hedgerow and the rich verdure of the corn lands, all beautified with the varied tints of early autumn.

C.

*GEORGE PEELE.**

MR. BULLEN has given to this handsome edition of Peele the final revision which he omitted to bestow upon his Marston. He has been as careful as he is competent, and the result is a model of good editing. In the course of a pretty careful reading we have noticed only one obvious misprint. It occurs in the seventh scene of "David and Bethsabe," where Mr. Bullen makes David say:—

> Depart with me, you men of Israel,
> You that have followed Rabbah with the sword,
> And ransacked Amnon's richest treasuries.

For "Amnon's" read "Ammon's;" so it stands in Dyce's edition, and doubtless in the old copies; "Amnon's" makes no sense. It seems to us that Mr. Bullen accepts too confidently Mr. Fleay's reading of the lines in the "Farewell to the Famous and Fortunate Generals:"—

> Bid Mahomet's Pow, and mighty Tamburlaine
> King Charlemagne, Tom Stukeley, and the rest
> Adieu.

That the allusion is to the brazen head of Mahomet in Greene's "Alphonsus, King of Arragon," seems highly probable; but that "pow" is the right word we very much doubt. The original reads "Mahomets Poo," which Mitford, followed by Dyce, changed to "Mahomet, Scipio." This emendation will not for a moment hold water. Besides being very far-fetched, it destroys the metre, which is absolutely regular throughout the remaining seventy-five lines of the poem. We want a monosyllable, but "pow" can scarcely be the right one. Why should Peele, in this single instance, go to Lowland Scotch for a word? So far as we are aware, "pow" (the Scotch form of "poll") is never used by English writers of the period. It does not occur in Halliwell's edition of Nares's Glossary. If Peele wanted a semi-comic synonym for "head," he had the English words "pate" and "poll" to fall back upon without going across the Border for a term which few of his readers would understand. If we are to assume that the reference is to Greene's "Alphonsus," why not read "Poll" instead of "Pow?" For our part, we are inclined to think that the name of some monosyllabic stage hero should fill the disputed place. Mr. Symonds suggests "Hoo" or "Howe," without explaining what he supposes the reference to be. Or the corrupt word may be an epithet qualifying "Mahomet," as "mighty" qualifies "Tamburlaine." "Pow," at any rate, is extremely unsatisfactory.

The minute attention which Mr. Bullen has devoted to Peele is all the more creditable because it must have been, on the whole, very up-hill work. The original texts are in many passages inconceivably corrupt, defying human ingenuity to make head or tail of them; and the worst of it is that human ingenuity could scarcely expend itself on more unpromising or ungrateful matter. There is a certain fascination in the task of wrestling with a doubtful passage of Shakespeare, Marlowe, or even one of the lesser lights of their time. One may hope to restore a lost beauty,—an exquisite image, an apt epithet, the cadence of a lovely line. But in the case of Peele, there is no such hope to cheer the emender's toil. Mr. Bullen, with touching editorial piety, tries to work up some enthusiasm for his subject, and is certainly more judicious in his praise than Peele's eighteenth century encomiast, Hawkins. An occasional lyric felicity, with now and then a certain monotonous vigour and decision in the march of his iambics—these are all the virtues that can be allowed to Peele. He had no eye for character, no skill in the construction or presentation of a fable. His nearest approach to character-creation is the Queen Elinor of "Edward I.", who has brought down so much obloquy on his head. Historically she is no doubt a libel; but, putting history aside, and regarding her simply as a perversely wicked woman, we cannot deny that her figure is touched with some vivacity. In "David and Bethsabe" Peele has now and then caught rather happily the trick of Oriental diction:—

> Now comes my lover tripping like the roe,
> And brings my longings tangled in her hair.
> To joy her love I'll build a kingly bower
> Seated in hearing of a hundred streams—

and so forth. Lamb, who quotes this passage, calls it "stuff," but we could name modern poets who have been mightily praised for worse imitations of the Song of Solomon. Yet in the same play Peele shows how small was his literary faculty by his clumsy maltreatment of the following lines from Spenser:—

> At last, the golden orientall gate
> Of greatest heaven gan to open fayre;
> And Phœbus, fresh as brydegrome to his mate,
> Came dauncing forth, shaking his deawie hayre;
> And hurl'd his glistring beams through gloomy ayre.

Master Peele must needs lay unhallowed hands on these lines and this is what he makes of them:

> Beauteous and bright is he among the tribes;
> As when the sun attired in glistering robe,
> Comes dancing from his oriental gate,
> And bridegroom-like hurls through the gloomy air
> His radiant beams, such doth King David show.

The theft is as bungling as it is barefaced. Not only is the rhythm of the passage destroyed, but the sequence of ideas is turned topsy-turvy, so that a bold and beautiful image becomes violent and nonsensical. Peele is at his best in the sturdy rhetoric of the "Farewell to the Famous and Fortunate Generals:"—

> Sail on, pursue your honours to your graves:
> Heaven is a sacred covering for your heads,
> And every climate virtue's tabernacle.

In short, his beauties are of the kind which "the early-risers of literature," as Mr. Lowell has happily called them, "who found their phrases with the dew on them," could scarcely avoid stumbling upon. In respect of individual capacity and endowment, Peele was certainly one of the least of the cock-boats which the great galleon, Shakspeare, has towed into the haven of immortality.

* "The Works of George Peele." Edited by A. H. Bullen, B.A. In 2 vols. (London: John C. Nimmo. 1888.)

TWO NOVELS.

"A LEAL LASS."

"A Leal Lass." By R. A. King. Two vols. (Ward and Downey.) "A Leal Lass" is a good story, and would be a better one if it were in one volume instead of in two. There is a neat little plot, and there are plenty of incident, but neither of these is of the kind which can bear too much elaboration, and we are sorry to say that more than once while reading the book we have been conscious of a certain yearning for the end, which ought not to be felt over a story with so charming a heroine as May Beresford, and so delightful an Irishman as old Con, the gardener. With this one exception we have nothing but praise for the book, in which a young girl, the daughter of an amiable and worthy village clergyman, is ready to sacrifice herself for a brother whom she adores, but who is so base a scoundrel that the author does not even attempt to make the reader believe that in the "Exeunt Omnes" chapter he began to reform. The glimpses we get of the Yorkshire manufacturer make us regret that the author did not give him a slightly more prominent part in the story, instead of giving Gower, the dull and uninteresting would-be lover of May, so much space in which to air the emptiness of his brains.

"PAID IN HIS OWN COIN."

"Paid in His Own Coin." By E. J. Goodman. Three Vols. (Richard Bentley and Son.) At the present moment, when the horrors of the East End have whetted the taste for, and the interest in, mysterious murders, the present story ought to prove attractive. A young medical man is accused of having caused the death of his father-in-law by administering some strange narcotic, unknown to the medical world, and two drops of which cause a deep sleep, ending in death. The story opens on the scene in the law courts at the end of the trial of Dr. Wynd for murder. He is acquitted for want of evidence, but the uncharitable public declines to believe in his innocence. A gaunt, red-haired fellow who day after day has watched the case with keenest interest—his one interest in life being the study of cases of "scientific" murder—dogs the footsteps of the accused man, and eventually discovers that the latter is indeed the perpetrator of the crime, and is paid in his own coin by being killed in his turn. So far, so well; and if the outline of a plot could make a tale successful there is no reason why the author should not have written a readable book. But after it has been said that the plot is not bad, there remains absolutely nothing more to be said in praise of the novel. Among the puppets who are dragged before the public to represent the "characters" there is not a single one which can boast of possessing an average quantity of common sense or intelligence; and never for a moment is it possible for a reader to have a fellow-feeling for any of the imbecile creatures crawling along towards the final dénouement with all its sensational absurdities.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

As Mr. Chamberlain yesterday said nothing whatever that could by any stretch of courtesy be regarded as either new or interesting, we merely chronicle the fact that he spoke, and pass on.

Mr. Caine was in a mighty modest mood yesterday. "I have made an estimate," he said, "of the number of Liberal Unionist electors in the United Kingdom, and I have no hesitation in putting them down at 300,000." Considering that the number of Liberal Unionist votes cast at the last election was 381,205, one may well marvel at Mr. Caine's moderation. And why should he have made an "estimate" only when the actual figures exist in black and white? Or did he mean that the number of Liberal Unionist electors *now* was very much less than in 1886? If so, we entirely agree with him; and his deduction of 81,205, though too sparing, will just do. It was a majority of 76,270 that lost us the election.

It will be seen from a letter which we publish elsewhere that the 26th inst. is Mr. Bradlaugh's birthday. We hope that before that date the whole of the outstanding debts incurred by him in the struggle in the cause of civil and religious liberty will be cleared off. We are glad to see that over £1,200 has been sent in as the response to our article on "The Stinginess of Sceptics." We hope the balance will be forthcoming before next Tuesday. A discharge in full of the outstanding legal expenses will be a very nice little birthday present for the member for Northampton. Mr. Bradlaugh will then be fifty-five years of age, as he was born in 1833.

We publish in another column a curious story of the ease with which you can get into gaol, and the difficulty of getting out again. Unless the unfortunate man has been liberated this morning, of which we have no intimation, there is a prisoner in Holloway who has been lying nearly four weeks in gaol after the debt on which he had been committed had been discharged by his friends. It is true that he is only a poor man, and in the eyes of Treasury solicitors, sheriffs, clerks of the peace, and Home Secretaries, that fact may justify indifference to his sufferings. If he had been "in society," what a hubbub these officials would have raised! Still, we venture to think that even Mr. Matthews will be stirred up into action now that the facts of this disgraceful case are placed before the public.

The "best three books," according to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, are "The Bible, Shakspeare's Plays, and a good dictionary—say, Worcester or Webster." The Bible and Shakspeare go without saying. But the "good dictionary" is a more original suggestion and a very good one. It may not be generally known that Mr. John Morley whenever he may lack other inspiration for public utterance is in the habit of turning over the pages of Johnson's dictionary—Johnson's dictionary, be it observed, not "Worcester or Webster." Whether Mr. Morley ever intends to depose Dr. Johnson in favour of Dr. Murray we do not know.

Snakes do not fascinate their victims, says Mr. F. Lucas in the last Journal of the Natural History of Trenton, New Jersey. On the contrary, they repel them. But as "Man and the lower creatures entertain such fear of the despised ophidian that when unexpectedly meeting one of these horrid animals they are in the proper condition to be peculiarly affected by the *fascinating* gracefulness and the general appearance of satanic cruelty so natural to the snake," it all comes to much the same thing in the end, and Mr. Lucas's point seems to be one of those distinctions without a difference in which science abounds. But then the distinction has the advantage, Mr. Lucas points out, of being more "in accordance with the Heaven-pronounced curse on the snake"—a deference to biblical authority, in which science does not generally abound. It would be interesting, by the way, to have Dr. O. W. Holmes's opinion on this subject also. The author of "Elsie Venner" ought to feel strongly on the attempt to destroy the fascinating quality of the snake.

We print elsewhere the substance of an argument which Mr. Vizetelly has addressed to the Public Prosecutor in defence of himself as M. Zola's English publisher. Undoubtedly there is great force in much that Mr. Vizetelly says. If the policy of suppressing M. Zola's novels were to be pushed to logical extremes (an hypothesis, however, which there is no reason to assume), then harm might result to much standard literature. But when Mr. Vizetelly goes on to declare that "in a single epigram of Martial's greater impurity is to be found than in Zola's twenty novels"—he not only says what is palpably impossible, but he shows that his zeal for standard literature is scarcely according to knowledge. And—in view of some other of Mr. Vizetelly's publications—is not his cloak of philanthropic purpose a little too thin? And, besides, is he not in this dilemma: if his aim was literary, why did he not leave Zola's novels in French? if philanthropic, why not let them be expurgated?

Judging from the speech of Senator Sherman, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Retaliation Bill has small chance of passing through the Senate. His hope is that Canada will one day become one of the United States, and he wisely deprecates the adoption of a preliminary policy of tweaking the Canadian nose. We have no doubt that ultimately the union between the United States and Canada will be closer than it is to-day, but that will be because the political ties between the United States and the British Empire will be closer than they are to-day. The ultimate bond of union between all members of the English-speaking race will be a Supreme International High Court, on which both the Empire and the Republic will be represented, and whose decisions will be enforced by the federal force of the English-speaking world against all dissentients. Probably the establishment of a closer bond between the Union and the Dominion may afford an opportunity for the creation of this supreme tribunal for the adjudication of differences between English-speaking men.

We are not surprised that there is uneasiness in the Austrian capital at the patronage which Prince Ferdinand's papers are bestowing on the Macedonian movement. Macedonia lies as a heavy weight on the conscience of Europe. According to the Berlin Treaty, that province, which Russia had freed, was thrust back under Turkish rule. As a salve to the scruples of Christendom it was stipulated that Macedonia was to be provided with an autonomous Government on the lines of the Eastern Roumelian Constitution. The Turks have done nothing whatever to fulfil their obligations to the Macedonians. Hence a *casus belli* ready to hand against the Turk has been provided by the Berlin Treaty. As the Macedonians are mostly Bulgarians, every Bulgarian Government must support the demands of the oppressed province for its treaty rights.

A correspondent writes to point out a curious little passage in the report of the Parnell Commission which effectually disposes, he thinks, of "the Hyde-Jekyll pretence that would make of Sir Richard Webster two persons though one substance." Here is the passage in question:—

> Sir C. Russell.—Then there can be no objection to my application to inspect and take copies of all the letters read *by the counsel for the Times* in the course of the trial?
>
> Mr. Graham.—But I do not know that we have got them all.
>
> The President.—That cannot be helped. The order will be for the inspection of all the documents produced, or, I suppose, not actually produced but *read by the Attorney-General* in the action of O'Donnell *v.* Walter.

As a matter of fact, we suppose that the distinction noted by the italics above was merely an accidental use of two alternative titles. But accidents are often significant, and Sir James Hannen's correction of Sir Charles Russell serves to expose the quibble that Sir Richard Facing-both-ways in acting for the *Times* is an entirely different person from Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Katkoff's paper, the *Moscow Gazette*, does not seem to be exactly prospering in the hands of M. Petroffsky, of whom it may justly be said, the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak. Like Echo of old, it has been pining away for the last twelvemonth, until at last it has become *vox et præterea nihil*—and, what is worse, a voice in the desert. A group of Moscow capitalists of the Katkoff school have therefore come to the conclusion that the interests of the country demand that an organ should be founded in the image and after the likeness of the old *Moscow Gazette*. They will supply the needful funds for the newspaper, which will be conducted by men who, if they have not caught Katkoff's mantle, can boast of prophetic mantillas of their own: General Tschernaieff, of Servian fame, whose honesty and single-mindedness are proverbial, and M. Flovaisky, Professor of Russian History at the Moscow University, and both well-tried patriots—in the Slavophile sense of this very elastic expression. The authorization of the Government has not yet been received.

A correspondent who was present at the meeting yesterday to welcome back from gaol the Salvationists who have been fighting for open-air speech at Ware, writes:—

> I wished I could think that some member of the Ware local board was present in disguise to hear the demonstrations evoked by the mere mention of the name of that august senate—the exclamatory prayers which were offered up that the members of the board might be "blessed" and "saved." In these expressions none joined more cordially than the dozen men whose fancy dress—white marked with the broad arrow—showed them to be the late victims of the board's unregenerate spirit. There was one striking incident at the meeting which the gaol-birds doubtless regard as the firstfruits of their sufferings. A Dutchman was "saved"! At the usual challenge to those who felt called to "come out for salvation" this man responded. He

did not know a word of English—though, no doubt, from an intellectual and argumentative point of view, this detracted little from the cogency of the suasoria which he had heard. But the contagious enthusiasm, the emotions of kindliness and brotherhood blazoned in every face, the polyglot of lively conviction translated into unflinching action, spoke a language which needed no dictionary. A Double Dutchman might have understood it equally well. So the Dutchman was "saved," and there was a humorous pathos about the poor fellow's attempts to realize and express what had happened which was irresistible. Very puzzled and flurried he looked, but immensely glad. I espied among the audience the livery of a Church of England parson, evidently a very good fellow. I daresay that parson thought that no one caught him, but I saw him blowing his nose in a most suspicious manner. Finally, an interpreter was found—a Salvationist who knew something of the new proselyte's language. The whole meeting, from whatever point of view it was regarded, was most interesting.

Why will our countrymen make themselves ridiculous abroad? Even in the Dijon railway tragedy the inevitable Englishman is reported to have supplied the serio-comic element, running about with a broken nose, exclaiming joyously, "*I* saw the accident; *I* was in it!" Another, an Englishwoman, is reported to have insisted upon the officials looking for her lost ring before they assisted the wounded. Whether true or not, such tales go the round of the French press, and help to deepen the impression of "ces ridicules Anglais."

MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—I should be obliged if you would kindly announce that I have written Mr. G. Anderson requesting that the fund may be closed on September 26. I commence a new year of my life on that day. Will you permit me at the same time to express my special gratefulness to you and to your readers for the action taken in the matter of this fund.—Yours very sincerely,

C. BRADLAUGH.

Sept. 19.

We have received the following subscriptions since the publication of our last list :—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Bateman	3	0	0
George Hyde	3	0	0
Dulwich Reform Club	1	1	6
Fiat Justitia (per George Carter)	0	10	0
Christian Radical	0	5	0

Received by treasurer direct :—

	£	s.	d.
Admiral Maxse	10	0	0
W. Leatham Bright, M.P.	5	0	0
Members Guildford Liberal Club, per J. Dingle	4	4	0
Paddington Radical Club	2	2	0
A. D. Provand, M.P.	2	0	0
"One or Two Jersey Friends"	1	2	0
Collected per Thos. Hall, Argyll	5	12	6
J. Wallis, Southampton	5	14	6
H. M. Merridew, Devizes	3	2	0
W. S. Humphreys, Weymouth	1	17	0
E. Powell, Grays	1	13	0
George Bett	1	11	6
J. H. Youls, from a few friends in the carriage shop of the District Railway	1	3	0
F. Frost, 10s.; H. Richardson, 10s.; E. Jennins, 2s. 6d.	1	2	6
Collected by W. Hoare, S. Norwood	1	0	0
A. S. and Wm. Sommerville	1	0	0
Wm. D.	0	10	6
Miss and Miss M. C. Fellowes	0	10	0
A few workmen, Long-acre	0	5	6
G. A. J. S.	0	5	0
H. Parkinson, 1s.; D. Haggie, 1s.; T. Fisher, 1s.; J. Ferry, 6d.; E. Enderby, 6d; P. J. Partt, 6d.	0	4	6
A Spiritualist	0	2	6
M. Weatherburn	0	2	6
T. J. Luddenden Foot	0	2	0
R. Stewart	0	1	0
A. Shiel	0	1	0
Mrs. Shiel	0	1	0
George Hood	0	1	0
J. B. Palworth	0	1	0
W. F. Green	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
Received by treasurer through *Pall Mall Gazette*	5	11	0
Received through Mr. Bradlaugh	10	3	6
J. T. Moss	0	5	0
John Umpelby	5	0	0
W. C. per J. Jowitt	0	2	6
G. A. Henning	1	1	0
Total in treasurer's hands to date	£1,210	14	10

LAST NIGHT AT COVENT GARDEN.

COVENT GARDEN crammed; money turned away again; managers rubbing their hands. Valleria, Lloyd, Belle Cole, were no doubt the chief attractions; but it was also a classical night, and a bold advance, too, in quantity and quality on its predecessors. At last we got a bit of Wagner, the interlude from "Lohengrin"; but we adhere to our conviction that a Wagner night would draw. Mr. H. M. Higgs conducted a "Ungarishe" orchestral suite of his own—and very good too—melodic, imaginative, and full of *chic*. We shall be glad to hear more of Mr. Higgs and his music. Then we had a long suite of Raff—very interesting in its way, but it sent large numbers off to the American drinks, which proved still more interesting. Mr. Carrodus, junior, played part of Mendelssohn's concerto. He is young; he will emancipate himself from routine style. His perception of time is defective, but his execution is careful and his tone fairly good—he received quite an ovation. Mdme. Belle Cole excelled herself in Gounod's "Berceuse," and Mdme. Valleria accepted a recall, and gave "The harp that once in Tara's halls" not very effectively, but she sang Cowen's not very strong ditty, "Love is a Dream" splendidly; and Lloyd brought the house down with Gounod's "Lend me your aid," part of which he was forced to repeat. Certainly, Mr. Freeman Thomas and his collaborateur, Mr. G. Crowe, have hit upon the secret of success, and Covent Garden, under their management, is at once the most enjoyable and harmless evening lounge in London.

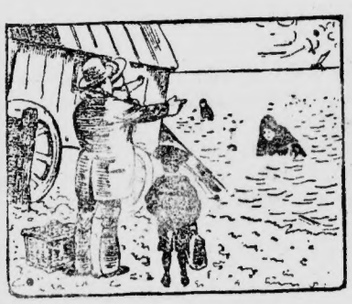
SKETCHES AT SOUTHEND.

(BY OUR ARTIST DOWN FOR THE DAY.)

READER, you have travelled much in the seaside holiday sense. You have perhaps "done" Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, and Sandown. Ramsgate and Margate you have visited perhaps in early youth. You know not where to go. Allow me then to present myself with a happy suggestion: Try Southend. A fast train does the journey in fifty-one minutes; thus, at a few minutes after five you may be riding through the dismal slums of Cable-street and Ratcliff-highway, and at 5.56 you will steam gaily into Southend, a breezy, lively, and delightfully pretty place. There is colour and variety at Southend not to be found at other watering places. Do not, however, suppose that the place is given over entirely to 'Arry and his family. A walk along the pier (one mile and a quarter long, by the way) will soon convince you that there is plenty of youth and beauty, and such that would not be out of place, say, in Kensington High-street or Westbourne-grove. But the chief patrons appear to be the working classes of the East-end, and here they come in shoals, either as visitors for a short term or as day excursionists. Eating-houses abound, and are usually adorned by an outside touter, much after the manner of the Euston-road photographers. A gentleman of almost clerical aspect, with a spotless apron, assured me he could "do me a splendid cut of roast mutton for eightpence." To any one who wants to study the great book of human nature, few places can equal Southend.

AN OLD COUPLE DOWN FOR THE DAY.

"HERE YER ARE! COCKLES PENNY A SAUCER AND SHERBERT HA'PENNY A GLASS."



"THERE'S MAMMY."

A PADDLE.

A SKETCH ON THE BEACH.

A SKETCH ON THE PIER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRISTOL TO BANGOR: A WARNING.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The new Severn Tunnel route, to which you have lately drawn marked attention, is likely to be so much used by travellers from the West of England to North Wales that I trust you will give me space to state that the advantages of it are hardly so great as the official time-tables of the London and North Western Railway Company would lead a passenger to expect. According to the time tables (p. 2), and to *Bradshaw* (p. 209), there are three expresses daily which afford rapid communication between the South Western counties and North Wales; of these the first leaves Bristol at 9.20 A.M., and reaches Chester at 2.3 P.M., thus enabling a traveller to get to Bangor at 4.50 P.M. There is nothing to suggest—what is actually the case—that if the North Western route be adhered to throughout, the traveller is dependent on an exceedingly uncertain connection at Crewe. Only five minutes is allowed between the arrival of the Severn Tunnel train from Shrewsbury and the departure of the Holyhead train. On Saturday last, the former train was twelve minutes late; the connection was missed, and I found myself in consequence delayed between three and four hours in my arrival at the somewhat remote Carnarvonshire station for which I was bound. Probably my better course would have been to have changed into a Great Western train for Chester at Shrewsbury. But the officials at Hereford, the station from which I started, assured me that the London and North Western trains corresponded at Crewe.—Faithfully yours,

VIATOR.

Sept. 17.

FRENCH OR GERMAN?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr Stuart Cumberland stated the other day that German and English will now frank you through the Continent, and that French is dying out. The statement is incorrect. German and English will take a person through Holland, Germany, Austria, Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, providing such a person uses only large hotels, and has dealings only with large merchants or well educated people. If, however, he has to deal with the masses neither German nor English (outside Austria and Germany) will be of much service to him. Again: for Turkey, Greece, Egypt, the countries of the Balkans, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Portugal—if a person knows not their languages, French will be found much more useful than German. German is daily becoming more in use on the Continent for commercial purposes; but French is not dying out by any means: on the contrary, in many countries it is more in use than ever it was.—Yours, &c.

JOHN LARKIN,
Continental Traveller.

Central Hot l, Berlin.

A PATRIOTIC GRUMBLE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—By your zealous advocacy of the teaching of English at our universities, you have constituted yourself a public guardian of the English language. I therefore address this linguistic grumble to you. Why do writers of English use a French word when they give us a married woman's maiden name? Even the Germans—those wholesale importers of French words and phrases—have not allowed their homespun "geborene" to be jostled out by the foreign "née." What is the objection to describing "Mrs. Brown" as "born Miss Smith"? I can perceive none, and, which is very much more to the point, neither could Sir Walter Scott. "This lay," he says, in a note to the "Fair Maid of Perth," "has been set to music by Mrs. Robert Arkwright, born Miss Kemble."—Yours, very respectfully,

September 15.

A FRENCH SCHOLAR.

"A QUESTION FOR THE LIBRARIANS."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to the inquiry made by your correspondent as to the work of which he gives the title, "The Life and Entertaining Adventures of Mr. Cleveland (natural son of Oliver Cromwell), 4 vols., 12mo., 1760," I beg to say that some years ago I bought on a book-stand, and still have, a Portuguese work, bearing the following title: "Memorias de Joao Brik Filho Natural de Olivierio Cromwel. Traduzidas em vulgar por J.R.N. Lisboa: Anno M.DCCC.VII. Na Nov. Offic. de Joao Rodrigues Neves." Would not this be a translation of the work referred to by your correspondent, or an imitation?—Yours very faithfully,

J. W. REILLY.

Dublin, Sept. 8.

A NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WORKING GENTLEWOMEN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a woman who has earned her own living for the last twenty years, may I be allowed to warn the promoters of the National Society for Working Gentlewomen that their scheme will probably injure the cause they are with so much goodwill endeavouring to assist. "Supplementing wages" is a form of charity which is wrong in principle and injurious in practice. If working women are to appear as supplicants at all, let it be for a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and not for charity in the form of shillings bestowed on them by other women's brothers. It is not the want of will but the want of power to save which prevents our laying by for a rainy day, and the injustice which I would fain see righted is that which lowers the market value of our work because we are "only women."—Yours faithfully,

P. D. T.

Hampstead, Sept. 13.

THE HONOURABLE JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America during the late Civil War, writing to Messrs. FRY'S agent, says:—"The samples of Cocoa which you kindly sent have been received safely, and have been tried by my family, who consider the different preparations of Cocoa unusually delicate and agreeable." Ask your Grocer for a sample of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA and copy of Testimonials.

At Home and Abroad.

The Queen has sent to Sir W. Barttelot, M.P., a message of sympathy on the death of his son, Major Barttelot, in Africa.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Empress Frederick will visit the Queen at Balmoral in the beginning of October. The three Princesses will accompany her.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that according to advices from Bucharest the Archduke Charles Louis, who is in that city, has invited the King of Roumania to Vienna on the occasion of the Emperor William's visit.

The German Imperial family being still in mourning, the Italian Court will, on the occasion of the Emperor's William's visit, only give a grand banquet and a reception, together with a concert.

Tuesday having been the anniversary of the declaration of the Union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, the event was celebrated throughout the country with great rejoicing.

The Foreign Committee of the American Senate has referred the Retaliation Bill to a sub-committee. It is believed that no immediate action will be taken by the Senate with regard to the measure.

Italy has asked the permission of Egypt to recruit a few hundred Soudanese in that country for the Massowah Expedition.

A German Australian Steam Navigation Company has been founded at Hamburg, with a capital of four million marks, or £200,000 sterling.

King Milan has resolved not to return to Belgrade until October 7. He already feels quite assured that the Consistorial Court will grant him a divorce.

It is reported among the entourage of Queen Nathalie that no reconciliation will take place between her Majesty and the King, but that the divorce suit will be abandoned and an understanding arrived at through the intervention of the Emperor of Austria.

The Nile is still falling; and it is now believed that the total uncultivable area will amount to between 200,000 and 250,000 acres. The loss of taxation over this area would be between £100,000 and £300,000.

The library of the late Mr. Henry Grattan is, consequent on the death of Lady Laura Grattan, about to be sold in Dublin. It is rich in French literature.

At the Dublin police-court yesterday William Kelly, described as a coffin-maker, was returned for trial for jumping from the top gallery into the pit of the Star Music Hall, injuring himself and a number of the orchestra. He was let out on bail.

Count Albert Apponyi, the leader of the Moderate Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament, who has long enjoyed the friendship of the Prince of Wales, and who had received from Count Festetics an invitation to join the hunting party at Keszthely, arrived there yesterday.

Mr. Speaker Carlisle has been re-nominated for Congress by the Kentucky Democrats. Mr. Nathaniel P. Banks, formerly Speaker of the House, has, after a long absence from Congress, been nominated by the Republicans of Massachusetts.

General Boulanger is reported to have arrived at Tangiers, incognito, from Cadiz, on board the Spanish Transatlantic steamer *Tanger*. It is believed in Paris that when the Chambers reassemble one of the General's supporters will bring forward a motion for his reinstatement in the army.

Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons, Sheffield, after successful trials, have passed 600 6 in. armour-piercing projectiles for the English Admiralty. This makes a total of 1,200 projectiles delivered by Messrs. Firth. Several firms who have supplied steel shells, and other classes of military material, are also on orders.

John Jones, described as of no occupation, was charged at the West Ham police-court yesterday, on remand, with breaking and entering the dwelling-house, No. 92, Forest-lane, Forest-gate, and stealing money therefrom. There was a second case, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

At Sheffield yesterday afternoon several lads were bathing in a shallow stream which flows into the Sheffield Canal. A boy named George Sparm left the stream and jumped into the canal, where he got out of his depth and was drowned.

Further progress was made yesterday in the revision of the lists of parliamentary and county council voters for several metropolitan boroughs. In the Strand district, where the revision closed, a net Conservative gain of 556 votes is claimed.

A telegram received in Dundee yesterday from Captain Adams, of the whaler *Maud*, reported that he had arrived at the Pentland Firth from a successful voyage to the Davis Straits whale fishing. He has brought a full cargo, consisting of three black whales, 300 white whales, 1,000 seals, and 150 walrus. He reports the catches of the Dundee fleet to range from 30 tons to 95 tons.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Africa, the chairman, Mr. D. Pritchett Blaine, referred to the development of the goldfields in the Transvaal and adjacent territories, and said that in his opinion only the mere outskirts of these important discoveries of gold had been entered upon. The report of the directors was adopted.

The celebration of the recent incorporation of the town of Chelmsford took place yesterday. The town was densely crowded with visitors from neighbouring places. The charter of incorporation was read from the Corn Exchange by Mr. Furbank, the acting town clerk. There was a public procession, and in the evening a dinner was held.

Thomas Healey, of 8, Donne-place, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, was charged on remand, at the Greenwich police-court yesterday, with causing the death of his wife. Mr. Fenwick said the evidence before him was conflicting. He committed the prisoner, who reserved his defence, for trial on a charge of manslaughter, but agreed to accept bail.

The second volume of the Memoirs of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg will appear this autumn. It refers to the period from 1851 to 1860, and will contain numerous letters from Frederick William IV. of Prussia, the Emperor William I., and others. This volume will also throw a very interesting light on the Duke's relations with Napoleon III.

Intelligence received at Madrid from Port Luz, in the Canary Islands, states that nearly all the shipwrecked passengers of the *Sud America*, which collided with the steamer *La France* on the 13th inst., have embarked on board an Italian steamer, belonging to the same line, for Genoa. Those who remain behind comprise the persons who received injuries as well as a few others. An official inquiry into the collision is being held.

The third sitting of the International Geological Congress was held at the London University, Burlington House, yesterday, Dr. Geikie, Director-General of the Geological Survey, presiding. After the congress the members visited the Natural History Museum, and in the evening Dr. Geikie gave a reception at the Geological Museum.

MORE ATROCITIES ON THE ARUWIMI.

PLUNDER, MURDER, AND CANNIBALISM.

ALLEGED COMPLICITY OF ENGLISHMEN.

The *Times* publishes to-day, under the head of "Atrocities on the Aruwimi," a letter signed "Graham Wilmot-Brooke," which unhappily confirms in several respects the stories published in the *Standard* yesterday, and adds some fresh and very horrible details. Mr. Graham Wilmot-Brooke's letter is dated Leopoldville, July 18, to which place he had just returned from the Upper Congo. The letter is sent for publication by his father, Colonel Wilmot-Brooke, who adds, "My son tells me that he has interviewed four white men from the Aruwimi camp—two last autumn and two this summer—also the Arab interpreter, who is returning invalided. You may consider that their testimony, such as it is, throws some light on that part of Stanley's expedition." Certainly it does throw light—and terribly lurid light, too—on the atrocities which are flourishing in the wake of Stanley's expedition, as the following extracts will show:—

THE SLAVE RAIDS AT THE ARUWIMI CAMP.

In order that Englishmen at home may know the extreme degree of wickedness, the atrocious cruelty that has been and is taking place in connection with the force left behind at Aruwimi camp, a few words of explanation are necessary as to the state of affairs in the neighbourhood of Stanley Falls. The Zanzibari traders settled about the Falls have in their pay large bodies of Manyema cannibals, whose wild beast ferocity is so great, and whose cruelty is so diabolical, that the Zanzibaris express horror and disgust at the bare idea of associating with them in their marauding raids; eye-witnesses, both English and Arab, have assured me that it is a common thing, which they themselves have seen on passing through the Manyema camps, to see human hands and feet sticking out of their cooking-pots. To these men the Arabs issue firearms and send them off to catch the human beings with whom the ivory must be bought, for buying ivory with cloth is a slow and needlessly expensive process, and Tippoo Tib has discovered a system far superior, by which every tusk of ivory can be wrung out of a district, and that for a few kegs of powder and the loan of a few old flintlocks. Off go the man-eaters with shouting and yelling and great jubilation.

ENGLISHMEN LOOKING ON AT THE ATROCITIES.

What follows is now too well known; no need to hunt up the descriptions in volumes of Livingstone's travels, for the Manyema men who came under the patronage of the expedition to the hitherto untouched Aruwimi region have carried on their work absolutely unchecked in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp, and Englishmen have stood and watched while their Manyema allies fired at the heads of unhappy men and women who had leaped into the river and were trying to swim across, and have gathered round the Manyema camp fires at night to hear them relate their prowess. The raid over, the first unexpected volley usually rendering further opposition hopeless, the dead are cooked and eaten, the village is nothing but smouldering embers, the women and children are hurried off as prisoners to the Zanzibari camps, with rich stores of plunder, goats, and fowls, and plantains, and native canoes and native furniture, far more than covering the cost of the raid. And now "trade" begins. In a few days the unfortunate husbands and parents of the prisoners come out of the bush; they know what is wanted; they have to ransom their relatives with ivory, and the price having been agreed upon the poor creatures go off and collect it. When at last they have scraped it all together the prisoners are returned, and the remnants of a once populous town go off to find a new refuge.

THE MAN-CATCHING MANYEMAS.

Do Englishmen who are anxious to see "the blessings of commerce" introduced to Stanley Falls know what it means? It means that the Zanzibaris will get a vast supply of cheap merchandise, and a vast demand for ivory. The merchandise will pay for guns and powder from the East Coast; the men used till now to carry the tusks away to the coast can now all be employed in the far more paying work of man-catching. The 400 Manyemas who have at last consented to go with Major Barttelot have only done so after expressly stipulating that they are not to be interfered with, so that pillage, murder, and man-eating will no doubt lay waste the country along the line of march as they have already the country round the camp.

ENGLISHMEN SKETCHING THE CANNIBALS.

The column will thus throw open still more virgin country to the Manyemas, who will be able to supply the Stanley Falls' trading factory with marvellously cheap ivory; dead men will tell no tales, and the midnight volley and shrieks of dying men will never be heard from far back in the gloomy forest by the passing Congo steamers, and the new Governor, Tippoo Tib, can scarcely be expected to object to deeds which only struck Englishmen as sensational scenes for their sketch-books, and which called forth from them no protest, because "our object was to get on well with the Arabs." All these things are known to all who know the Upper Congo; they are undisputed, and they furnish an example of doing evil that good may come of it on the part of the Aruwimi camp force which has hardly ever been surpassed. But there are worse things yet which will have to be thoroughly investigated—tales of raids, murder, even cannibalism, in which it will be a relief to hear that the Englishmen present confined themselves to being passive spectators.

CLOSE OF THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The German manœuvres were brought to a formal close yesterday by another sham fight between the Guards and the Brandenburg Corps, which ended in the repulse of the latter and its retreat on Berlin, the approach to which it had vainly tried to bar. The Emperor himself placed himself at the head of the Guards, and forced the road to his own capital. When the fighting was over, the Emperor took leave of his guests, and repaired to Hubertusstock, a Royal demesne, there to enjoy a few days' shooting before starting on his visiting tour to the Chief Courts of South Germany, Vienna, and Rome. As a result of the Emperor's satisfaction with the course of the manœuvres various promotions are to be made.

TO STOUT PEOPLE.—*Sunday Times* says:—"Mr. Russell's aim is to eradicate, to cure the disease, and that his treatment is the true one seems beyond all doubt. The medicine he prescribes does not lower, but builds up and tones the system." Book (116 pages) with recipe and notes how to pleasantly and rapidly cure obesity (average reduction in first week is 3 lb.), post free eight stamps.—F. C. RUSSELL, Woburn House, Store street, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

MUTINY AMONG SOLDIERS AT DUBLIN.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT THE PORTOBELLO BARRACKS.

The *Freeman's Journal* of to-day is responsible for the following story of a mutiny in the Portobello Barracks, Dublin—which, it is said, the authorities have made every effort to keep secret. Misunderstandings have arisen between Major Whiteley and some of the men of the Transport and Commissariat corps, to which he is attached, and (according to the *Freeman*) a general order on Sunday to confine all the troops in the Dublin garrison to barracks that day owing to the Moroney demonstration, and a further unusual order that the Transport and Commissariat men should appear for two hours parade on Sunday morning and two hours stable duty also being ordered, led to the disturbances which followed. The parade passed off in quiet. At a quarter past three on Sunday afternoon, however, an office parade was assembled but no officers took part in it, and a couple of privates assumed command. The full drill was gone through, but then instead of the usual struggle to their rooms, a wild rush was made for the end of the square. The house was besieged, as many men rushing to the rooms as could make their way through the narrow entrance, the doors being smashed as a preliminary. The furniture was quickly smashed; a picture of Major Whiteley, valued at £75, was burned, his bed was torn up, and the ornaments were scattered in all directions. Then men subsequently went to the guard-room, when they were put under arrest. Early on Monday morning eleven of the prisoners were released, the remaining five being retained "to be made an example of." Later in the day an attempt was made to rescue them, but it was unsuccessful. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar has given directions for a court-martial on the five prisoners still detained in custody, and last evening they were brought up before the commanding officer under a guard with drawn swords. Only about fifty of the men stationed in barracks belonging to the Transport and Commissariat Corps declined to take part in the rising. The court-martial will take place within the next few days.

MR. VIZETELLY'S DEFENCE OF M. ZOLA.

As the Government has now taken up the prosecution of Mr. Vizetelly for publishing unexpurgated English editions of M. Zola's novels, Mr. Vizetelly has addressed a letter to Sir A. K. Stephenson, Solicitor to the Treasury, K.C.B., from which we take the following extracts:—

16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, Sept. 18, 1888.

Sir,—As the Treasury, after a lapse of four years since the first appearance of the translation of M. Zola's novels, has taken upon itself the prosecution instituted for the suppresion of these books, I beg leave to submit to your notice some hundreds of extracts, chiefly from English classics, and to ask you if in the event of M. Zola's novels being pronounced "obscene libels," publishers will be allowed to continue issuing in their present form the plays of Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger and other old dramatists, and the works of Defoe, Dryden, Swift, Prior, Sterne, Fielding, Smollett, and a score of writers—all containing passages far more objectionable than any that can be picked out from the Zola translations published by me. I ask for my own and other publishers' guidance whether, if Zola's novels are to be interdicted, "Tom Jones" and "Roderick Random," "Moll Flanders" and "The Country Wife," "The Maid's Tragedy" and "The Relapse," in all of which the grossest passages are to be met with, will still be allowed to circulate without risk of legal proceedings.

In the extracts now submitted to your notice, and which you must be well aware could be multiplied almost a hundredfold, I have made no selections from cheap translations of the classics with their manifold obscenities—in a single epigram of Martial's greater impurity is to be found than in M. Zola's twenty novels—nor from popular versions of foreign authors, whose indecency surpasses anything contained in the English versions of "Nana" and "The Soil," and who, unlike M. Zola, exhibit no moral tendency whatever in their writings. The Temperance cause never before found so potential an advocate as M. Zola proved himself to be in "The Assommoir." Is life as it really exists—with the vice and degradation current among the lower classes, and the greed, the selfishness, and the veiled sensuality prevalent in the classes above—to be in future ignored by the novelist who, in the case of M. Zola, really holds the historian's pen? This certainly was not the law in the days of Defoe, Swift, and Fielding, and it needed a canting age, that can gloat over the filthiest divorce cases, while pretending to be shocked at M. Zola's bluntness.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY VIZETELLY.

ILLNESS OF MR. LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

I regret to say (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that Mr. Laurence Oliphant is still lying seriously ill at Surbiton. It is necessary to keep him free from every sort of excitement, and this his medical attendant finds difficult from the number of sympathetic inquiries that are constantly being made, by letter and otherwise. It will be remembered that last spring, after the publication of his last book, "Scientific Religion," written on Mount Carmel and dictated to him, as he believed, by the spirit of his late wife, Mr. Oliphant went to America. There he renewed his acquaintance with and married the granddaughter of Robert Owen, the founder of the Socialist community of Harmony Hall, in Hampshire, and the daughter of a Spiritualist writer who was for some time in the American diplomatic service. Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant were on their way to his residence on Mount Carmel when he was unfortunately struck down by this serious illness.

THE AUTHOR OF "ROBERT ELSMERE."

The *British Weekly* says:—Though it is generally known that Mrs. Humphry Ward is the granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, it is not so well known that she is by birth an Australian. Her father, Mr. Thomas Arnold, now at Oxford, held an educational position in Tasmania, where he married the daughter of Governor Sorell. Two at least of his children were born at Hobart, and Mrs. Humphry Ward is one. A brother, Theodore, is a schoolmaster in New Zealand, while a sister was married a few years ago to Mr. Leonard Huxley, the son of Professor Huxley.

THE TRADE IN HATS THIS SUMMER.

The wet summer has brought about a painfully depressed condition in the hat trade. Silk hats are a drug in the market, whilst "straws and light goods" have had no chance. Some compensation has been found in the demand for cloth caps for travelling, ladies coming out strong in their orders for the peaked caps, which may be seen crowding every railway station. Crown felts have also been brisk, but on the whole hatters are madder than usual. In reviewing the unsatisfactory season they are only partially encouraged by the conviction that in silk hats brims have now reached the minimum of narrowness; that a turn of fashion is inevitable; and that the appearance of broader brims will lead to the putting away of old hats and the buying of new.

For FEUILLETON, see page 13.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUMOURED DEATH OF THE AMEER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—According to a telegram received here from Tashkend a rumour is current at that place that the Ameer Abdurrahman has died suddenly.

GENERAL BOULANGER IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Sept 20.—General Boulanger, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, travelling incognito, will leave to-day for Gibraltar. He visited the Basha's palace and the Moorish prison.

HAMBURG INCORPORATED.

HAMBURG, Sept 20.—It is officially announced that the incorporation of Hamburg in the German Customs Union has been fixed by the Imperial Chancellor, acting on the authority of the Federal Council, for October.

THE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Forty of the rivetters on strike at the Eiffel Tower decided to resume work at a meeting held last night.

ST. ETIENNE, Sept. 20.—A meeting of three hundred of the miners on strike was held here yesterday, when a vote was passed in favour of a general strike of the men in the service of all the Loire mining companies. The strikers decided to visit the pits during last night to communicate this decision to the men, and to induce them to quit work.

M. CHEVREUL'S HEALTH.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The state of health of M. Chevreul, the eminent chemist, who lately completed his hundred and second year, commences to cause some anxiety to his family and friends.

MARRIAGE OF THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH'S DAUGHTER.

In the very heart of North Devon lies an Arcadian village called Wembworthy. It is a most unassuming place, consisting of a few score houses, a post-office, and a church. It is, however, the centre of a somewhat extensive parish—a parish, moreover, which contains Eggesford House, the country seat of the Earl of Portsmouth. The Earl and his family are naturally very popular in the neighbourhood; he owns the greater part of Wembworthy parish, and has considerable landed property in the neighbouring parishes of Winkleigh and Brushford. A wedding in the family, therefore, is a matter of paramount interest to all good villagers, as well as to most of the county families in the neighbourhood. Hence the excitement and stir at Wembworthy this morning, for at ten o'clock Sir William Brampton Gurdon, C.B., K.C.M.G., led to the altar Lady Camilla Wallop, the second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Portsmouth, and niece of the Earl of Carnarvon. In accordance with a precedent set in the case of the wedding of Lord Portsmouth's other daughter, the marriage was solemnized at the parish church of Wembworthy. The Rev. A. Welsh Owen, M.A., the rector, officiated. The bride was given away by her father, her bridesmaids being Lady Margaret Wallop, Lady Henrietta Wallop (sisters), Lady Margaret Herbert (cousin of the bride), and Miss Broke (niece of the bridegroom). She wore a dress of ivory velvet, trimmed with sixteenth-century point lace. This along with her veil of rich Honiton lace, was the gift of her mother, the Countess of Portsmouth. Her ornaments were a pearl tiara and other pearl ornaments, the gift of Lady Camilla Fortescue; and she carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and myrtle, the gift of the bridegroom. The gowns of the bridesmaids were ivory muslin, with Eton blue sashes, artistically arranged. They also wore Tosca hats trimmed with blue ribbons and sprays of nuts. Their bouquets were of Japanese anemones and grapes tied with blue ribbon. The bridegroom's present was a beautifully hand-painted fan. Representatives of several county families were present at the breakfast, and, among other guests were Sir Redvers and Lady Buller, and Lord and Lady Lymington. Early this afternoon, the pair left for the Old House, Kingwood, the New Forest residence of Mr. Auberon Herbert, the bride's uncle. There they will spend their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of electric blue cashmere, trimmed with embroidery, and velvet skirt, grey travelling cloak and hat to match.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT CHESTER.

Last night a serious collision occurred at Chester station. A goods train was standing in one of the sidings, when an engine with a van attached ran into the rearmost portion with terrific effect. The guard's van, from which the guard was providentially absent, was crushed and forced off the track, while the waggons in front were piled on the top of one another. The driver and stoker escaped unhurt.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

No more futile arrests in connection with the latest Whitechapel murder have yet been made. It has been ascertained by the police that the German, named Charles Ludwig, alias Wetzel, who was charged at the Thames police-court on Tuesday with attempting to stab a man with a penknife, could not have been concerned in the recent murders.

A meeting of the newly-formed vigilance committee took place yesterday for the purpose of receiving the reports of their honorary officers in the matter. From the statements of Mr. Aarons, Mr. B. Harris, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Lusk, the president, there appeared to be some thousands of the better classes at the East-end who believe that a substantial Government reward would bring about the apprehension of the murderer, and all donors or non-donors to the reward fund, now steadily increasing, were loud in denunciation of the police authorities and the Home Office for declining to offer the reward. The Home Secretary in his letter had said that the practice of offering rewards for the discovery of criminals was discontinued some years ago, and that there is nothing in the circumstances of the Whitechapel murders to justify a departure from the rule.

The Rome correspondent of the *Irish Catholic*, Mr. T. D. Sullivan's journal says he is in a position to state that the Pope has addressed a strong remonstrance to the English Government on their present policy towards Ireland.

MAJOR BARTTELOT'S LAST REPORT.

HIS PLANS THAT WERE NEVER CARRIED OUT.

The last letter written by the late Major Barttelot to the Emin Relief Committee has been published to-day. It is dated Yambuya Camp, June 4, 1888, and from it we make the following extracts. The first has reference to his forces:—

Tippoo Tib has at last given us 400 men. I have also obtained from another Arab called Muni Somai thirty more carriers; we shall move not earlier than the 9th of June, and our forces will be as follows:—Soudanese 22, rifles 22, Zanzibaris 110, rifles 110, loads 90; Manyema 430, muskets 300, loads 380. The officers who are going are Major Barttelot, in command; Mr. J. S. Jameson, second in command; Mr. W. Bonny.

OVERLOADED.

May 23.—I had my palaver with Tippoo Tib; he then told me he could only let me have 400 men, 300 of whom were to carry 40 lb. loads, and 100 20 lb. loads. He said the men were present and ready to start as soon as I had my loads ready. I told him of what he had promised Mr. Jameson at Kasengo, but he said never had any mention of 800 men been made, only of the 400. That it was quite impossible he could give us more men, as he was short of men at Kasengo and Nyanjwe, as he was at present engaged in so many wars that he had completely drained the country. I was forced to submit, but hoped that he might be able to collect another 100 or so at and around Yambuya. June 5.—I had another palaver with Tippoo Tib, asking him where were the 250 men already sent; he explained to me that they had been dispersed, and on trying to collect them they refused to come, owing to the bad reports brought in by the deserters.

A "HEADMAN" ENGAGED.

Tippoo asked me if I wanted a headman, stating that in the former agreement Mr. Stanley had said that if a headman was taken he should be paid. I replied, certainly I want a head-man. He then presented me to the Arab, Muni Somai. This man agreed to come, and I send you the terms I settled with him. June 5.—Muni Somai himself appears a willing man and very anxious to do his best. He volunteered for the business. I trust you will not think his payment excessive, but the anxiety it takes away as regards his men and the safety of the loads is enormous, for he is responsible for all the Manyema and the loads they carry, and thus saves the white officers an amount of work and responsibility which they can now devote to other purposes.

SENT HOME.

Mr. Troup, who is in a terrible condition of debility and internal disarrangement, is proceeding home at his own request. Mr. Bonny's certificate of his unfitness is attached, and his application marked E, also letters concerning passage, &c., to M. Fontaine, marked F. I have given him a passage home at the expense of the expedition, as I am sure it would be your and their wish. The interpreter, Assad Farran, I am also sending home. He has been, and is, utterly useless to me, and is in failing health, and if I took him with me I would only, after a few marches, have either to carry or leave him, and I am terribly short of carriers. So I have ventured to send him home with a steerage passage to Cairo, and have sent a letter to the Consul-General, Cairo, concerning him.

FAITHLESS TIPPOO TIB.

Rumour is always rife, and is seldom correct, concerning Mr. Stanley. I can hear no news whatever, though my labours in that direction have been most strenuous. He is not dead to the best of my belief, nor of the Arabs here or at Kasengo. Concerning Tippoo Tib I have nothing to say beyond that he has broken faith with us, and can only conjecture from surrounding events and circumstances the cause of his unreasonable delay in supplying men, and the paucity of that supply. I deem it my bounden duty to proceed on this business, in which I am fully upheld by both Mr. Jameson and Mr. Bonny; to wait longer would be both useless and culpable, as Tippoo Tib has not the remotest intention of helping us any more, and to withdraw would be pusillanimous, and, I am certain, entirely contrary to your wishes and those of the committee. I calculate it will take me from three to four months to reach the lakes, and from seven to nine more to reach the coast.

MORE ABOUT THE LOADING.

June 8.—This morning I had the loads for Tippoo Tib's and Muni Somai's men stacked, and Tippoo Tib himself came down to see them prior to issuing. However he took exception to the loads, said they were too heavy (the heaviest was 45 lb.), and his men could not carry them. Two days before he had expressed his approbation of the weight of the very same loads he refused to-day. But should he not act up to his contract I hope it will be taken most serious notice of when it comes to the day of settling up. He has got us tight fixed at present, but it should not always be so. We are carrying light loads, and intend to do at first very easy marches, and when I get into the open country, by Uganda, to push on. We weighed all the loads before one of Tippoo Tibb's headmen, and he passed loads which had been condemned shortly before in the morning, which fully shows that for some reason or other he wishes to delay us here, but for what purpose I cannot say.

THE MAJOR'S PLANS.

My intentions on leaving this camp are to make the best of my way along the same route taken by Mr. Stanley; should I get no tidings of him along the road, to proceed as far as Kavalli, and then if I hear nothing there to proceed to Kibero. If I can ascertain either at Kavalli or Kibero his whereabouts, no matter how far it may be, I will endeavour to reach him. Should he be in a fix I will do my utmost to relieve him. If neither at Kavalli nor Kibero I can obtain tidings of him, I shall go on to Wadelai and ascertain from Emin Pasha, if he be there still, if he has any news of Mr. Stanley, also of his own intentions as regards staying or leaving. I will persuade him, if possible, to come out with me, and, if necessary, aid me in my search for Mr. Stanley. Should it for sundry resons be unnecessary to look further for Mr. Stanley, I will place myself and force at his disposal to act as his escort. This is always supposing Emin Pasha to be there and willing to come away. It may be he only needs ammunition to get away by himself, in which case I would in all probability be able to supply him, and would send three-fourths of my Zanzibar force with him, and would myself with the other Zanzibaris accompany the Manyemas back to Tippoo Tib's country, and so to the coast, by the shortest route—namely, by the Mwnta-Nzigi, Tanganika, and Ugigi.

LAST WORDS.

We shall easily be able to start to-morrow, June 11. Our ammunition, Remington, is as follows:—Rifles, 128; reserve rounds, per rifle, 279; rounds with rifle, 20, equal to 35,580. The loads have been weighed and handed over, powder and caps issued to the Manyema force, and we are all ready to start. I have told you all now I can think of, but I would bring finally to your notice that Tippoo Tib has broken his faith and contract with us. The man Muni Somai I think means business, and therefore I trust all will be well.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS' FORLORN HOPE.

A conference of delegates from Dissentient Liberal Associations was held at Bradford yesterday. A letter from the Marquis of Hartington was read, in which he expressed his belief that everything which had occurred since the rejection of the Home Rule measures had tended to confirm the soundness of the judgment which had inspired the action of Liberal Unionists in maintaining firmly the alliance of the two sections of the Unionist party. Letters were also read from Lord Derby and Mr. T. W. Russell, the former protesting against the idea that punishment for resisting lawful authority should be regarded as political martyrdom. Mr. Powell Williams, M.P., presided, and Mr. J. Collings and Mr. Caine were among the speakers. Two resolutions were passed: the first thanked the members of the party who are in the House of Commons for the support they had given to the Government; and the second specified some of the points upon which organization was required, in order that at the next election, as Mr. Caine put it, "a final blow might be given to the Home Rule heresy." In the evening Mr. Chamberlain addressed a public meeting, when he announced the determination of himself and his colleagues not to follow Mr. Gladstone in a second proposal with regard to Ireland, the details of which he absolutely refuses to disclose. He proceeded to vindicate the conduct of the Government in their administration of the Crimes Act, and insisted that with the present legislation in behalf of the Irish tenants there could be no such thing as unjust evictions in Ireland.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., speaking at Bradford to-day, said he positively approved of the policy of the Government as far as it had gone. He himself was partly responsible for it, and prepared to defend and support it. He would not raise a finger to destroy the Government so long as he knew that the Gladstonian policy was the alternative. The alliance with the Conservatives was firm, and a thorough understanding prevailed. He believed that a constructive and feasible policy should be put before the country by the Liberal Unionists, but if this advice were not accepted he would not sulk in his tent nor refuse to support the alliance. Mutual concessions must be made by Unionists and Conservatives. He warned the Conservatives against adopting a reactionary policy. He believed that the final result of the alliance would be the formation of a national party.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF COALS.

In sympathy with a general movement on the part of the colliery proprietors of England, notices have been posted at the collieries in Dean Forest stating that the colliers would have an advance of 5 per cent, in wages from Monday next. There will be an immediate rise of one shilling per ton on all classes of coal.

THE GLASGOW TRADE RIOTS.

To day the five Belfast Irishmen who were remanded for rioting in the Glasgow Emigrants' Home, came up for trial at the Glasgow police-court. They were undefended. The prisoners, whose names were John Savage, Sam Davies, Hugh Brown, James Ewing, and William Allen, were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment. A large crowd were waiting outside to hear the result of the trial, but quietly dispersed. The injured constables will be off duty for a week.

A WATER COMPANY FINED.

Mr. J. H. Johnson, of St. Ann's Wharf, Limehouse, summoned the secretary of the East London Waterworks Company, at the Thames police-court, yesterday, because the company had refused to lay on a supply of water to two houses into which he had put the usual fittings, and such as he had been permitted to use in sixty-four other properties. There were cisterns to prevent waste, but he objected to storage cisterns. Mr. Kebbell argued that the Act required the provision of a storage cistern, and if that was not done the company had power to discontinue the supply of water. Mr. Lushington heard the case at length, and imposed a fine of £5, with costs and compensation, but on the application of the solicitor who appeared for the company, he consented to state a case. Mr. Johnson remarked that this was a hardship for him, on which the solicitor said the complainant would be very sorry he had won this case by the time he got to the House of Lords.

A FATAL LEAP.

A seaman, named Joseph Storey, was drowned at Portsmouth yesterday. He was standing on a plank outside the troopship *Assistance* painting a boat, and when the plank had to be shifted he tried to spring on to the jetty, but jumped short. He turned a somersault, and, striking his head, fell into the water and sank immediately. A comrade dived three times after him, but failed to find the body.

THE AUSTRALIANS' MATCH AT THE OVAL.

Nothing better could be wished for in the shape of weather than that which to-day favours the fortieth and final engagement of the Australian cricketers in this country. They are playing this last match at the Oval, and a great deal of interest is manifested in their final contest. They have had a run of bad luck lately, and it remains to be seen whether they will retrieve their fortunes and play up to their original good form in this the last of their matches. The wicket is in splendid condition, and there is every prospect of a capital day's cricket. This is the third match the colonial team has played in Surrey. They won the first by an innings and 154 runs; the second was drawn in favour of Surrey, and to-day our home team is on its mettle. Precisely at noon Surrey took the field, there being then about 5,000 spectators present.

M'Donnell and Bannerman went to the wickets, and the bowling was opened by Lohmann at the Pavilion end (with a maiden over) and Bowley at the Gas Works end. In the latter's first over a single only was registered, but then M'Donnell cut Lohmann for 3, and Bannerman presently doing ditto, made the score 19 at 12.20. Some steady play followed, and Bowden at this time saved a couple of boundary hits by capital fielding. A splendid drive for 4 by the Australian Captain off Bowley evoked loud cheers, which were renewed when the same batsman cut Lohmann brilliantly for a like number. The fast run-getting brought on W. W. Read for Lohmann, and the first over of the lob bowler was a maiden. After a single or two M'Donnell snicked Bowley for 4, but that bowler soon had his revenge, the Australian Captain being smartly taken in the slips by Lohmann off him for a capital 35—42 for one wicket. Trott followed. At 1.36 the total had reached 60 for one wicket.

Mr. W. H. Pollock, editor of the *Saturday Review*, is (says the *British Weekly*) contemplating a lecture tour to America.

A Queenstown telegram states that Bubear, the champion sculler, and East have sailed in the *City of Rome* for New York, in order to compete in the road sculling races on the 7th of October.

At St. Ouen yesterday all the bakers' shops were reopened, and bread was sold at the prices fixed by the municipal authorities. Only one shop remained closed—that of M. Chrétien Weber, who has committed suicide with carbonic acid gas. His affairs, which were not in a prosperous state, had been further depressed by the new tariff.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS A LITTLE IRREGULAR.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY. AMERICANS FIRM.

The Bank of England directors made no further alteration in the official minimum at their meeting this morning, which, therefore, remains at 4 per cent. In the open market the easier tendency noticeable the last day or two continues, hopes being entertained that the 4 per cent. Bank rate will prove effective in replenishing the Bank's stock of bullion. Short money, which is not much wanted, is fairly plentiful and readily obtainable at 2¾ to 3 per cent., while the discount rate for three months' bank paper is now about 3 9-16 per cent., business in the best class of bills being effected at 3½ per cent. A large arrival of gold from Australia is expected to be taken into the Bank to-day, and this, together with the receipts from the Continent, should they continue, will help largely to neutralize the effect of the withdrawals for the River Plate.

There is less excitement in the Stock Exchange this morning, and there is rather a disposition on the part of operators to pause before committing themselves further. Markets generally, however, still present a firm appearance, and the majority of the changes are to higher prices. Consols are stronger, Goschens showing an improvement of 1-16; but in the Home Railway market there have in some directions been a few sales to secure profits, the Deferred stocks of the southern lines and Caledonian showing a reaction. North British is again higher. Foreign Stocks are quiet at the moment and without change of interest, except for a relapse in Egyptian Unified. American Railroad securities show a firmer tendency than they have done since the announcement of the Milwaukee dividend. Large purchases of Milwaukee shares are being made, owing to the movement which has been started in London for obtaining control of the management, and the price of the shares shows a further recovery compared with last night's official closing quotation. This market has been favourably influenced by the announcement that all the railways running east from Chicago have advanced the freight rate for dressed beef, but the Erie line maintains its differential tariff. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are slightly higher, notwithstanding the large falling off in the traffic. The receipts on the combined system show a reduction of £11,073, of which £6,914 is on the main line. The cable announcing the traffic adds, "Passenger receipts affected by principal provincial fairs being held a week later this year." Mexican Railway issues are fractionally lower and miscellaneous securities are quiet.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Chatham Ordinary ⅛, the Preference ¼, District ¼, Great Eastern, Great Western, and North Western ⅛. *Receded*: South Eastern Deferred ¾, Caledonian ⅜, Brighton Deferred and North Eastern ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: French Four and a Half per Cents., Costa Rica B Bonds and Greek 1881 ¼, Hungarian Gold, Mexican, Turkish Groups 3 and 4 ⅛, Peruvian 1870 ⅛, and the 1872 1-16. *Declined*: Egyptian Unified 5-16, the Preference ⅛, Uruguay Bonds ¼, and Portuguese ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul 2½, Lake Shore 1⅛, Louisville and Nashville ⅞, New York Central ½, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ⅜, Pennsylvania shares ¾, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific Preference, Philadelphia and Reading shares, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, Wabash Preference and Mortgage ¼, Denver Ordinary and Preference, Erie, and Union Pacific shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Norfolk and Western Preference ¼.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Canada Pacific ⅞, Nitrate shares ½, Grand Trunk First Preference ⅜ and the Ordinary ⅛. *Lower*: Mexican First Preference ½, the Second Preference ¼, Grand Trunk Second Preference and Guaranteed ⅛.

Cape Copper shares 3-16, De Beers ⅛, Rio Tinto shares, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Quebrada Railway, Land, and Copper Company (Limited), held on the 19th inst., a resolution was unanimously passed to reduce the capital and to issue shares of smaller denomination, as proposed at the recent ordinary general meeting. We understand the intention is to issue three shares of £3 each for every existing share of £10.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The cotton market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Futures are quiet, steady, and unchanged.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	⅛
New Consols 2¾	97¼	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅝	100
Local Loan Stock	102	3
New 2½ per. Cent	94¼	¾
India 3½ per Cents	104¼	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	72⅞	3½
Egyptian Guar.	100	⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 5¾	111½	12
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	2
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110	11
Liverpool	110¼	¼
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	2
Do. Hard Dols	70½	1½
Do. Treasury	99	100
Austrian Gold	91	3
Do. Silver	87	9
Brazilian 1875	103	4
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	61½	5
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92	3
Do. B.	91¼	¼
Egypt. State Don.	101½	2
Do. Unified	85¼	⅛
Do. Preference	102¼	3
Do. Daira Sanieh	80¼	⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82¼	3¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	104	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	80¼	1¼
Hung. Gold Rente	81½	⅜
Italian	96⅛	⅜
Mexican Convertec	39¼	40
Peruvian 5 p.c. 7	15	⅛
Do. 6 p.c.	15¼	⅛
Portuguese	61½	¼
Russian 1873	98½	¾
Spanish 4 p. c.	76⅛	⅛
Turkish 1854	100	2
Group 1	25	⅛xd
Group 2	25⅛	⅛xd
Groups 3 and 4	15	⅛xd
4½ p. c. 1871	85¼	7¼
5 p. c. Defence	93	⅛
5 p. c. Priority	81	3 xd
Uruguay Unified	76	½
Virginia Funded	41½	2¼
U.S. 4½ p.c.	108½	9¼
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	116¼	17
Great Eastern	71⅛	⅛
Great Northern	118	19
Ditto A	104½	5⅛
Great Western	150⅝	⅛
Hull and Barnsley	42¾	2¼
Lancashire and York	119	20
Brighton (Ordinary)	141	3
Do. A	123	¼
Chatham (Ordinary)	24⅛	⅛
Do. Preference	103	⅛
North Western	171	¼
South Western	133⅛	8½
Manchester & Shef.	71	3
Do. A.	39⅛	⅛
Met. Consolidated	74½	5
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	34¼	¼
Midland	133½	5
North British	122½	¼
North Eastern	160¼	1
North Stafford	111	13
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	110⅜	⅝
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	60	⅛
Cen. Pacific Shares	32¼	⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	63¼	9
Denver & R. Grande	20¼	1¼
Do. Pref.	55⅛	6
Illinois Shares	121	2
Lake Shore	102¼	3
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛	⅛
Louis. and Nash.	62⅛	⅛
Mex. Cen. Bonds	68¼	¼
Do. Nat "A"	63	⅛
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13¼	⅛
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112¼	⅛
New York Ontario	17⅜	⅛
Erie Shares	30⅛	⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	104	⅛
Norfolk & West. Pref.	59⅛	⅜
N.Y.P.&O. 1st M.	41⅛	2⅛
North. Pacific Pref.	64¼	¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	57	¼
Phil. and Read. Sh.	27	⅛
Union Pacific Shares	61⅞	2⅛
Wabash Preferred	27⅛	8
Do. Gen. Mort.	44⅛	5¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	21⅛	⅜
Do. First Pref.	67⅛	⅛
Do. Second Pref.	46	½
Do. Third Pref.	25⅛	⅛
Do. Guaranteed	71	¼
Mexican Ordinary	47⅛	¾
Do. First Pref.	113¼	20¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	79¼	¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	¼
Varna 3 per cent.	7⅛	⅛
Nitrate Railway	24¼	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¼	14¼
City Bank	202	1½
Consolidated Bank	7⅛	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	12	⅛
London and County	83⅛	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39⅛	40½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bank S. Afric.	50⅛	1½
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	¼	⅜
Mysore shares	3½	⅛
Ooregums	1⅛	⅛
Cape Copper	5	¼
Namaqua	3	¼
Mason and Barry	11¼	⅜
Rio Tinto	23¼	⅛
Montana £1 shares	1 9 16	11 16
De Beers	30⅜	⅛
Kimberley Cent.	34	⅛
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	43½	4⅛
Do. Pref.	72½	3½
Brazilian Submarine	13¾	½
Direct Unit. States	10	¼
Eastern	12⅛	⅜
Ditto Extension	12⅛	13⅛
United Telephone	13¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	7	¼
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	191	6
London Street	12	13
London Tramway	13½	14⅛
North Metropolitan	18⅛	17⅛
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	261	6
New River, New	349	54
S'thwrk. & Vauxhall	165	70
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	232	6
Imp. Continental	208	11
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec. Lt. (£4 pd)	3⅛	11
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	305	10
Hotchkiss	10	⅛
Bryant and May	12¼	13
Spratt's Patent	9¼	10
P. and O. Steam	65	3
Royal Mail Steam	65	8
Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	19¾	20¼
Suez Canal	88	⅛
E. & W. Ind. Dock	24	6
London and St. K.	42	6

THE BEAUTY SHOW AT SPA A FAILURE.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE JUDGES.

The postponed beauty show was opened yesterday at Spa, but only twenty ladies were present. France, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Russia, Hungary, Italy, and the West Indies were represented. The prize of 10,000f. will be awarded on Saturday. The jury consists of twenty gentlemen, among whom are several noblemen well known in Paris. There is a difference of opinion among them (says the *Daily News* correspondent) respecting the charms of the candidates, but one of the most attractive is a young girl from Guadaloupe, a petite creole of refined features and distinction of manner, who is said to belong to an ancient family here. Her name is Mdlle. Soucaret, and as she is favoured by most of the jurors, it is probable she will receive a prize. A dashing maiden from Stockholm, who calls herself Olga, is also a favourite. The third lady who stands a fair chance is a Parisienne, a brunette, who appears under the name of Marguerite Boulogne, and who has been an actress. Sixty ladies sent their photographs to M. Emile d'Hainault, the director of the Casino, but many were rejected as ineligible. The competition was advertised for last Saturday, but the postponement arose from the fact that several of the most attractive candidates did not arrive in time, while others had come unprepared with appropriate costumes. The latter defect was remedied by the liberality of M. d'Hainault, who has entertained the ladies at a series of banquets, to which the jury were also invited, and during these festivities they had opportunities of studying the charms of the candidates. At the Casino yesterday the ladies were seated at the end of the Salle, and while the visitors inspected them a band of Hungarian ladies played. Several English girls applied to the director, sent their photographs, and were accepted, but at the last moment they sent telegrams saying they could not come. A young lady writes from Poland that she had started for Spa, but was intercepted by her parents, and taken by force from the train. She wrote on her photograph her regrets at not being able to compete, as she felt sure that her beauty would have won the admiration of the judges. The *Standard* correspondent says the show has disappointed the expectations of its promoters. The show is arranged to close next Sunday night, but will most likely be kept open till Tuesday.

IT CAUSED A SENSATION.

On the territory of the commune of Suarce, near Belfort and the German frontier, there was found on Tuesday the dead body of a German policeman. A ball had passed through his neck, so an inquiry was immediately opened. It appeared that the body was found in a thicket on French territory, 30 metres from the frontier. One theory regarding the manner in which deceased had met his death was that he had been shot by German smugglers, who then removed the body to a French territory in order to escape suspicion. But the inquiry resulted in showing that the man committed suicide. The gendarme has been missing for over a month. He left a letter at his home announcing his intention to commit suicide owing to a disappointment in love. The excitement caused by the occurrence has now subsided.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A GYMNAST.

The death at Angers is announced of the well-known gymnast Castanet son-in-law of Pezon. He was killed by a fall from a tight rope twenty-three yards high. He had performed on it amid a blaze of fireworks, which he himself let off, on Sunday, and with such success that he resolved to repeat his perilous performance. He dressed as a fireman, and with Roman candles and other fireworks piled on his brass helmet, in the form of a reverse pyramid, he at a second entertainment that he gave advanced on the rope. Both Madame Castanet and her mother when he was getting ready implored him to pretend to be ill. The spectators were for the most part uproariously applausive, but some of them said the showers of sparks must blind him. Still he went on firing cracker after cracker and Roman candle after Roman candle. Two or three times it was thought that his step was less steady and he looked as if dazed just as the bouquet had been sent off and was forming a fiery fountain. The public did not dare to applaud. A moment later the gymnast took a false step, fell with a heavy thud, and was picked up dead.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A REVISION COURT.

An extraordinary scene occurred yesterday at the Revising Barrister's court at Exeter. Mr. Samuel Carter, the Revising Barrister, informed Mr. Harris, a solicitor from the office of the Liberal agents, that his objections were worthless. Mr. Harris replied that he must make them, whatever the opinion of the Revising Barrister might be, and was continuing his argument, when the Revising Barrister said he did not care what Mr. Harris said, it was not worth listening to. If a record of all Mr. Harris had said and done in the court had been kept, he would be ashamed to show his face in Exeter.—Mr. Harris said his respect for the Revising Barrister's age and infirmities prevented him saying any more.—Later in the day Mr. Harris said he should withdraw from the court, but he should represent to the proper authorities what he thought of the conduct of the Revising Barrister in this matter.—The Revising Barrister said Mr. Harris had appeared in court without his request, and he could withdraw in the same way. He heard a few more cases, and then, returning to the subject, said "It is all very well to come up in that dramatic way, but they forget that I am a dying man. I consider it a gross insult. Every complaint that I have made I have made from my heart. In London I was struck down with vertigo in open court, and it was only upon the insistence of parties that I appeared here. I don't expect to go back alive."

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Sept. 16, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows :—

RAILWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	£2,644	—
Caledonian	5,538	—
Chatham and Dover	350	—
Eastern and Mid.	—	£46
Great Eastern	—	204
Great Northern	—	3,665
Great Western	9,490	—
Hull and Barnsley	358	—
Lanc. and Yorkshire	1,003	—
Manc. and Sheffield	139	—
Metropolitan	916	—
Metropolitn. District	123	—
Mersey	275	—
Midland	5,609	—
North British	6,622	—
North Eastern	2,925	—
North Stafford	—	46
North Western	3,586	—
South Eastern	—	1,037
South Western	1,360	—
Tilbury	423	—

TRAMWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Belfast	£252	—
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	34	—
Bristol	191	—
Calais	—	£4
Dublin	103	—
Edinburgh	262	—
Germany	36	—
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	1,444	—
Gothenburg	—	1
Hull Street	29	—
Imperial	25	—
London	349	—
London Street	321	—
London Southern	70	—
North Metropolitan	665	—
Provincial	1,039	—
Rouen	202	—
Sheffield	35	—
Southampton	27	—
South London	8	—
Sunderland	90	—
Swansea, &c.	65	—
Wolverhampton	38	—

AMUSING CASE IN A COUNTY COURT.

There were some lively scenes in the Edmonton county court yesterday; the judge being called upon to decide whether a certain dress bodice fitted or did not fit a young lady who happened to be the defendant in an action to recover a debt. The delicate point arose in this fashion. Selina Mitchell, a dressmaker, sued Miss Elizabeth Bester, a cook, for 12*s.* 6*d.*, for work done and materials supplied. There was a counter-claim for 14*s.*, for damages done to materials provided. Plaintiff deposed that defendant brought plush for a dress bodice, which was properly made, and sent home to defendant, who approved the work, except that the bodice did not fit. She stated that defendant wore a different pair of stays on the second occasion to those she wore when she first tried the bodice on, and that made a difference in the fit. The Judge remarked that if that were so it was certainly wrong; because, according to a report of a recent meeting of the British Association, when there was a long discussion on the subject of stays, it was thought that even one pair of stays was too much; but he was not called upon to settle that point. You ought to know, your honour (remarked the dressmaker), that she told me she wanted a very fussy dress, because she wished to attract a nice young man. (Roars of laughter.) The judge said the point was whether the article of dress fitted or not. Could not the defendant go into a private room at once and put it on?—Defendant said she was quite willing to put the dress on, so that the judge might see her in it. On the bodice being produced the judge observed, amid laughter, that it was a very brilliant colour. He supposed he ought to know something about dressmaking, seeing the number of cases relating to it that he had before him, but he really did not. Defendant said the bodice did not fit her across the breast or at the waist, and that plaintiff had made it worse by taking it in. The judge: Well, go into one of the rooms and put it on. The High Bailiff: I will take her into my room. (Great laughter.) The judge: Is there any one in court who knows anything about dressmaking? (There was no reply.) No; there is nobody.—After a lapse of a minute or two defendant returned into court wearing the bodice. It did not meet in front by some inches. The judge observed that the bodice did not fit at all, and added (addressing the plaintiff): Go and try if you can make it meet. Plaintiff: She won't let me go near her. (Laughter.) The judge (peremptorily): Go round at once. Plaintiff declined to do so. Two friends of the defendant tried to get the bodice to meet, but could not do so, whereupon the judge said the dress did not fit, and that the defendant was entitled to a verdict. Judgment was entered for defendant.

GREAT FIRE IN BRISBANE.—A most extensive and destructive fire broke out yesterday in Eagle-street, Brisbane, by which the warehouses of Messrs. D. L. Brown and Co., drapers and general dealers, and of Messrs. Barker and Co., general dealers, were burned down. The damage is estimated at £400,000.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.—The classes at the Technical College, Finsbury, for the session 1889 will begin on Monday, the 1st of October. They are divided into five departments, viz.—(1) Mathematics and mechanical engineering, (2) electrical engineering and applied physics, (3) industrial and technical chemistry, (4) applied art, (5) special trade classes. The classes are conducted both in the daytime and in the evening.

A REMARKABLE VOYAGE.—A remarkable voyage has been made by Captain Reid, of Dover, in a boat named the *Diddler*, measuring only 13 ft. With a strong head wind blowing from the N.E., he started from Dover at 5.30 A.M., and arrived at Kingston-on-Thames, his destination, at 9.30 P.M. on the following evening, having thus been nearly forty hours on the water. The most dangerous part of the voyage was in the Thames, where, owing to the hazy atmosphere, the boat several times narrowly escaped being capsized.

RETIREMENT OF COUNT TOLSTOI.—The retirement of Count Tolstoi, Russian Minister of the Interior, owing to failing health, is expected to take place before very long, and the question of the selection of a successor to the post, which will in that case become vacant is being much discussed in quarters connected with the administration. It is believed that the choice will lie between M. Ostrowsky, who now holds the office of Minister of State Domains, and M. Manasseine, Minister of Justice.

PURCHASE OF LORD MONCK'S ESTATE BY THE TENANTS.—Canon O'Hanlon, writing to the *Freeman's Journal*, says the negotiations with Lord Monck have resulted in the purchase of his lordship's Kilkenny estate by 130 tenants on terms considered equitable by all concerned. Lord Monck, an exceptionally good and popular proprietor, who never taxed his Kilkenny tenants above Griffith's valuation, reduced his rental of £2,000 by 40 per cent., and then sold on easy terms. Canon O'Hanlon suggests that the Luggacurran tenants should negotiate direct with Lord Lansdowne.

DISSOLUTION OF THE VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT.—In view of the recent close divisions in the Victorian House of Assembly on the amendment to the Budget in favour of an increase in the border duties, a Ministerial caucus was held on Tuesday, at which the Government, with the approval of fifty-two members, decided to withdraw the whole of the Budget proposals and to submit the question at issue at a general election. Previous to the dissolution, however, the Government will pass the Estimates and the Electoral Bill providing for a redistribution of seats.

"IS IT ASSIZES OR SESSIONS?"—There have been many complaints in Liverpool about the lenient punishment awarded by the Recorder, Mr. Hopwood, it being alleged that the light sentences which he passes are neither punitive nor deterrent. At Tuesday's sitting of the stipendiary magistrate, the clerk mentioned an instance which occurred recently, in which two men were charged with stealing a box at Lime-street station. They were committed to the sessions, and as they were being led from the court one of them asked, "Is it assizes or sessions?" The answer was, "Sessions." "That's all right," said the prisoner, "it's only fourteen days."

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly winds, moderate or fresh; fine generally.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 1 h. 58 m.
After. 2 h. 16 m.

Noon to-day and Yesterday

Yesterday Noon to-day

SUN Rises 5h. 45 m.
" Sets 6 h. 1 m.
MOON—Full M. ○ 20th, 5 h. 24 m. Mg.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, September 20, 1888.—Fine, bright; light breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

GENERAL HARRISON AT HOME.

PASSAGES FROM THE PRIVATE LIFE OF A CANDIDATE.

PUBLIC men have to submit to tolerably searching ordeals in this country, but it is nothing to what they are subjected to in America. Our readers will be able to form some idea of this from the following passages which we put together out of various American papers :—

"HARRISON HAS THE BIGGER HEAD."

"If a man," says the *Boston Sunday Herald*, "fills any considerable space in the public view everything pertaining to him becomes a matter of interest; and by way of emphasizing the "everything," it goes on to give "some from Indianopolis tradespeople" as to the kind of hats, shirts, &c., affected by General Harrison, the Republican candidate. He has a bigger head, it seems, on him than any man in the state. "What's his size? Seven and a half, and it ain't one man in a thousand that takes as large. They say Cleveland wears a 7¼. That's a good big hat, but it ain't an approach to Harrison. The common sizes are 6⅞, 7, and 7⅛. Cleveland wears about the average, but he doesn't come near Harrison. Both of General Harrison's law partners wear large hats, and one of them even a size larger. The other wears a 7½. Ain't that a collection of big heads? I sell the General nearly all his hats, but he buys so few that that's not very many."

HIS SHOES AND HIS SHIRTS.

An interview with the General's shoemaker elicited nothing of interest, except the fact—which the Chauvinists will doubtless turn against him in the campaign—that "he prefers a square-tipped *English* four lace Balmoral gaiter." The enterprising reporter next visited General Harrison's hosier, and after discussing his shirts, ties, and gloves, got down to "Balbriggan underwear."

THE GENERAL AS A NOVEL READER.

Even an American reporter could go no further, so we are taken next to his library. He is a case in point, it seems, for Bishop Stubbs's recent defence of novels: "A peculiar thing about the General is that, before any important argument or speech, he is accustomed to come home, retire to his study, and pass, perhaps, an entire evening with some light or even trashy novel. I don't know what his theory is, unless it is that by this means he temporarily leaves the case on hand, and thus clarifies his brain. An illustration of this occurred last spring, when the lieutenant-governorship cases were pending. The General was to make the leading speech for the prosecution, and as the time approached it was feared by those interested in the case that he was not giving the question sufficient thought. The fact was that as the case had progressed he kept run of it, and instead of spending the evening before he was to speak rehearsing and complicating his arguments, he came home about six, had dinner, and, going into the library, lost himself in the pages of a novel for a couple of hours. Afterward he rested for about an hour, went to bed, and got up in the morning to make the greatest speech of his life. I think he has no special favourites among the novelists. He reads indifferently Scott, Eliot, and Thackeray, and seems fond of each"—a superior kind of "trash," it would seem.

"A PLAIN, SIMPLE CITIZEN."

This information was extracted from the General's son-in-law, who went on to give the following domestic particulars :—"The family at present consists of the General and Mrs. Harrison, my wife—his daughter—myself, and our two children. The General invariably retires at ten, sleeps soundly, and arises between six and seven, breakfasting with the family at the latter hour. The practice of the local court is to allow ample recess at noon, and even though busy there he generally comes home for lunch. In the evening he is rarely home before six o'clock, at which time we dine. Afterward we may drive about the city. The General never drives a carriage and never owns but one horse at a time. In the winter, of course, society makes many demands upon his evenings, a thing not always pleasant for him, I believe, for it requires the dress coat, and he neither feels nor appears, on account of his peculiar form, comfortable in the regulation evening costume. He only wears it when Mrs. Harrison and occasion compel." "Jewellery?" asked the interviewer; "does he fancy jewellery of any sort?" "Not a bit. Doesn't wear a particle of it; never saw him wear a ring; he's too plain," and Mr. McKee began to enthuse on the subject. "Well, yes, I believe he does wear cuff buttons and collar buttons, but they are very plain."

MRS. HARRISON AT HOME.

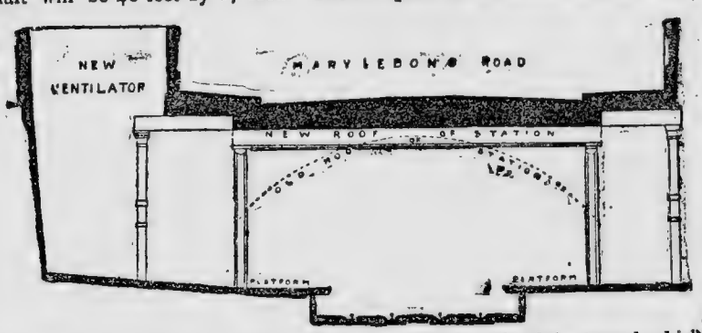
"Mrs. Harrison," says another correspondent, "is a model hostess, with a long experience in entertaining, both in this city and in Washington, in both of which places her name is a synonym socially for all that is graceful and agreeable. When in Washington during the senatorial terms of her husband, she never assumed the cares of a house of her own, but her quiet receptions once or twice each week, held in her parlours, were frequented by the best people of the city. In Indianopolis she stands pre-eminently with the leaders who represent the best social element here. Her home in North Delaware-street is in a charming neighbourhood and is one of those easily distinguishable social centres that fix themselves in all cities. While unassuming in external appearances, a glance at the interior at once marks it as the home of a woman of refinement and artistic tastes. Mrs. Harrison has both. Artistically, she has what is almost a hobby for painting on china, in which she has long indulged, and is now herself very proficient, as a glance about the interior of her house will prove. Mrs. Harrison is also fond of artistic needlework and embroidery, many specimens of which ornament her home. As a needlewoman, she marks with her monogram each piece of linen in the house, from bedclothing to napkin."

PREPARING FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among the social graces for which Mrs. Harrison is known, and one that would be fully tested in the White House, is her practice of seeing each visitor who may call. She is never known to show irritation or annoyance, and at the present time, as before the nomination, it must be a flagrant case indeed when she refuses to receive a caller. Just now she joins with her distinguished husband in making welcome the constant stream of callers, and should she not be present it is the frequent practice of delegations to ask for her. Mrs. Harrison on ordinary occasions dresses in and prefers black, but it is not a rule with her. On the Fourth of July, when she assisted in receiving the Committee of Notification, she wore a white China silk, embroidered with silver. On another recent occasion she was dressed in a shrimp pink similarly ornamented with silver. For evening and party dresses she defers largely to fashion, but never adopts extremes. Besides her painting Mrs. Harrison has two hobbies—her household and Benjamin Harrison McKee, her grandson. Little Ben, about eighteen months old, is lively for his age, and requires a great deal of looking after, all of which is willingly given. He is not only presented to many visiting bodies, but frequently intrudes himself unannounced to otherwise dignified assemblages, a thing which seems to be the joy and amusement of his existence. He has accustomed himself to the mysteries of handshaking. Mrs. Harrison, her daughter, and her daughter-in-law are three charming women to think of as inmates of the White House.

IMPROVING BAKER-STREET STATION.

THE Metropolitan Railway Company have taken advantage of the formation of a new roadway contiguous to the Baker-street station to improve that structure. The ventilation of the Underground Railway at this point is well known to be unsatisfactory, and the scheme of alteration is designed to improve it in that respect. A large new ventilating shaft will be erected on the south side of the Marylebone-road, not on the public roadway, but on private ground acquired by the company. The dimensions of this shaft will be 48 feet by 17 feet. The air space of the interior of the station



will also be increased by removing the present brick arch of the tunnel which forms the roof of the station and substituting straight girders, which will be placed about the height of the apex of the present arch. Other alterations will be made so as to improve the gangways between the main line and St. John's-wood railway, the traffic being on the increase. The work is now going on without interruption to the traffic, the new girders being placed in position before the old brick arch is removed. If the company could see their way to similarly improve the stations and ventilation at Portland-road and Gower-street they would add to the popularity of their line. Our illustration shows the main features of the scheme.

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD RECORD FOR 1887.

The American Railroad record for 1887 is set forth in Poor's "Manual of Railroads," just issued in New York. During the past year the increase of mileage was 13,080 miles, making the aggregate 149,912 miles. Of this total only 147,908 miles were completed, and the liabilities and assets of the companies owning this mileage were as follows :—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital stock	£883,313,000	Cost R.R. and equipment.	£1,559,894,000
Funded debt	837,389,000	Real estate, stocks, bonds, and other investments	196,995,000
Unfunded debt	58,936,000	Cash, bills receivable, current accounts, &c.	83,101,000
Current debt	44,649,000		
Total liabilities	£1,779,286,000	Total assets	£1,839,990,000
		Balance, excess of assets.	60,704,000

With respect to the earnings and outlay the figures are :—

Earnings—Passengers	£46,108,000	Working expenses	£120,050,000
Freight	127,333,000	Net earnings	66,227,000
Other	12,835,000	Interest on bonds	39,083,000
	186,276,000	Dividends	18,003,000
		Excess of revenue over payments	7,813,000

The net earnings per mile were 68 dols. over the earnings in 1886, and 126 dols. over 1884. These figures are held in America to clearly establish the fact that the period of depression in the industries of the country, extending through the years 1884 and 1885, has been passed, and that the country is about to enter upon an era of prosperity, which can be checked only by some extraordinary and unlooked-for industrial or political convulsion.

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TO-NIGHT, at 9, (Last 11 performances.)
Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD in
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
Preceded at 8 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAV Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.
MONDAY, Oct. 1, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. Mr. MANSFIELD as the BARON CHEVRIAL.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7 30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.

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At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (727th Performance.)
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CHAPTER XI.

OF THE THREE FOREIGN MEN UPON THE COAST.

It must have been eleven or twelve o'clock before I woke up, and it seemed to me in the flood of golden light which streamed into my chamber that the wild tumultuous episodes of the night before must have formed part of some fantastic dream. It was hard to believe that the gentle breeze which whispered so softly among the ivy-leaves around my window was caused by the same element which had shaken the very house a few short hours before. It was as if Nature had repented of her momentary passion and was endeavouring to make amends to an injured world by its warmth and its sunshine. A chorus of birds in the garden below filled the whole air with their wonder and congratulations.

Down in the hall I found a number of the shipwrecked sailors, looking all the better for their night's repose, who set up a buzz of pleasure and gratitude upon seeing me. Arrangements had been made to drive them to Wigtown, whence they were to proceed to Glasgow by the evening train, and my father had given orders that each should be served with a packet of sandwiches and hard-boiled eggs to sustain him on the way. Captain Meadows thanked us warmly in the name of his employers for the manner in which we had treated them, and he called for three cheers from his crew, which were very heartily given. He and the mate walked down with us after we had broken our fast to have a last look at the scene of the disaster.

The great bosom of the bay was still heaving convulsively, and its waves were breaking into sobs against the rocks, but there was none of that wild turmoil which we had seen in the early morning. The long emerald ridges, with their smart little cockades of foam, rolled slowly and majestically in, to break with a regular rhythm—the panting of a tired monster. A cable length from the shore we could see the mainmast of the barque floating upon the waves, disappearing at times in the trough of the sea, and then shooting up towards heaven like a giant javelin, as the rollers tossed it about. Other smaller pieces of wreckage dotted the waters, while innumerable spars and packages were littered over the sands. These were being drawn up and collected in a place of safety by gangs of peasants. I noticed that a couple of broad-winged gulls were hovering and skimming over the scene of the shipwreck as though many strange things were visible to them beneath the waves. At times we could hear their raucous voices as they spoke to one another of what they saw.

"She was a leaky old craft," said the captain, looking sadly out to sea; "but there's always a feeling of sorrow when we see the last of a ship we have sailed in. Well, well, she would have been broken up in any case, and sold for firewood."

"It looks a peaceful scene," I remarked. "Who would imagine that three men lost their lives last night in those very waters?"

"Poor fellows," said the captain, with feeling. "Should they be cast up after our departure, I am sure, Mr. West, that you will have them decently interred."

I was about to make some reply when the mate burst into a loud guffaw, slapping his thigh and choking with merriment. "If you want to bury them," he said, "you had best look sharp, or they may clear out of the country. You remember what I said last night. Just look at the top of that 'ere hillock, and tell me whether I was in the right or not."

There was a high sand-dune some little distance along the coast, and upon the summit of this the figure was standing which had attracted the mate's attention. The captain threw up his hands in astonishment as his eyes rested upon it. "By the Eternal," he shouted, "it's Ram Singh himself! Let us overhaul him!" Taking to his heels in his excitement he raced along the beach, followed by the mate and myself, as well as by one or two of the fishermen who had observed the presence of the stranger. The latter, perceiving our approach, came down from his post of observation and walked quietly in our direction, with his head sunk upon his breast, like one who is absorbed in thought.

"BY THE ETERNAL," HE SHOUTED, "IT'S RAM SINGH HIMSELF!"

I could not help contrasting our hurried and tumultuous advance with the gravity and dignity of this lonely Oriental, nor was the matter mended when he raised a pair of steady, thoughtful dark eyes and inclined his head in a graceful, sweeping salutation. It seemed to me that we were like a pack of schoolboys in the presence of a master. The stranger's broad, unruffled brow, his clear, searching gaze, firm-set yet sensitive mouth, and clean-cut, resolute expression, all combined to form the most imposing and noble presence which I have ever known. I could not have imagined that such imperturbable calm and at the same time such a consciousness of latent strength could have been expressed by any human face. He was dressed in a brown velveteen coat, loose dark trousers, with a shirt which was cut low in the collar, so as to show the muscular brown neck, and he still wore the red fez which I had noticed the night before. I observed with a feeling of surprise, as we approached him, that none of these garments showed the slightest indication of the rough treatment and wetting which they must have received during their wearer's submersion and struggle to the shore.

"So you are none the worse for your ducking," he said in a pleasant, musical voice, looking from the captain to the mate. "I hope that all your poor sailors have found pleasant quarters."

"We are all safe," the captain answered. "But we had given you up for lost—you and your two friends. Indeed, I was just making arrangements for your burial with Mr. West here."

The stranger looked at me and smiled. "We won't give Mr. West that trouble for a little time yet," he remarked; "my friends and I came ashore all safe, and we have found shelter in a hut a mile or so down the coast. It is lonely down there, but we have everything which we can desire."

"We start for Glasgow this afternoon," said the captain; "I shall be very glad if you will come with us. If you have not been in England before you may find it awkward travelling alone."

"We are very much indebted to you for your thoughtfulness," Ram Singh answered; "but we will not take advantage of your kind offer. Since Nature has driven us here we intend to have a look about us before we leave."

"As you like," the captain said, shrugging his shoulders, "I don't think you are likely to find very much to interest you in this hole of a place."

"Very possibly not," Ram Singh answered with an amused smile. "You remember Milton's lines:—

> The mind is its own place, and in itself
> Can make a hell of heaven, a heaven of hell.

I dare say we can spend a few days here comfortably enough. Indeed, I think you must be wrong in considering this to be a barbarous locality. I am much mistaken if this young gentleman's father is not Mr. James Hunter West, whose name is known and honoured by the pundits of India."

"My father is, indeed, a well-known Sanskrit scholar," I answered, in astonishment.

"The presence of such a man," observed the stranger, slowly, "changes a wilderness into a city. One great mind is surely a higher indication of civilization than are incalculable leagues of bricks and mortar. Your father is hardly as profound as Sir William Jones, or as universal as the Baron Von Hammer-Purgstall, but he combines many of the virtues of each. You may tell him, however, from me that he is mistaken in the analogy which he has traced between the Samoyede and Tamulic word roots."

"If you have determined to honour our neighbourhood by a short stay," said I, "you will offend my father very much if you do not put up with him. He represents the laird here, and it is the laird's privilege, according to our Scottish custom, to entertain all strangers of repute who visit his parish." My sense of hospitality prompted me to deliver this invitation, though I could feel the mate twitching at my sleeve as if to warn me that the offer was, for some reason, an objectionable one. His fears were, however, unnecessary, for the stranger signified by a shake of the head that it was impossible for him to accept it.

"My friends and I are very much obliged to you," he said, "but we have our own reasons for remaining where we are. The hut which we occupy is deserted and partly ruined, but we Easterns have trained ourselves to do without most of those things which are looked upon as necessaries in Europe, believing firmly in that wise axiom that a man is rich, not in proportion to what he has, but in proportion to what he can dispense with. A good fisherman supplies us with bread and with herbs, we have clean dry straw for our couches; what could man wish for more?"

"But you must feel the cold at night, coming straight from the tropics," remarked the captain.

"Perhaps our bodies are cold sometimes. We

have not noticed it. We have all three spent many years in the Upper Himalayas on the border of the region of eternal snow, so we are not very sensitive to inconveniences of the sort."

"At least," said I, "you must allow me to send you over some fish and some meat from our larder."

"We are not Christians," he answered, "but Buddhists of the higher school. We do not recognize that man has a moral right to slay an ox or a fish for the gross use of his body. He has not put life into them, and has assuredly no mandate from the Almighty to take life from them save under most pressing need. We could not therefore use your gift if you were to send it."

"But, sir," I remonstrated, "if in this changeable and inhospitable climate you refuse all nourishing food your vitality will fail you—you will die."

"We shall die then," he answered with a bright smile. "And now, Captain Meadows, I must bid you adieu, thanking you for your kindness during the voyage, and you too, goodbye—you will command a ship of your own before the year is out. I trust, Mr. West, that I may see you again before I leave this part of the country. Farewell!"

He raised his red fez, inclined his noble head with the stately grace which characterized all his actions, and strode away in the direction from which he had come.

"Let me congratulate you, Mr. Hawkins," said the captain to the mate as we walked homewards. "You are to command your own ship within the year."

"No such luck!" the mate answered, with a pleased smile upon his mahogany face; "still there's no saying how things may come out. What d'ye think of him, Mr. West?"

"Why," said I, "I am very much interested in him. What a magnificent head and bearing he has for a young man! I suppose he cannot be more than thirty."

"Forty," said the mate.

"Sixty, if he is a day," remarked Captain Meadows. "Why, I have heard him talk quite familiarly of the first Afghan war. He was a man then, and that is close on forty years ago."

"Wonderful!" I ejaculated. "His skin is as smooth and his eyes are as clear as mine are. He is the superior priest of the three no doubt."

"The inferior," said the Captain confidently. "That is why he does all the talking for them. Their minds are too elevated to descend to mere worldly chatter."

"They are the strangest pieces of flotsam and jetsam that ever were thrown up on this coast," I remarked. "My father will be mightily interested in them."

"Indeed, I think the less you have to do with them the better for you," said the mate. "If I do command my own ship I'll promise you that I never carry live stock of that sort on board of her. But here we are all aboard and the anchor tripped, so we must bid you good-bye."

The waggonette had just finished loading up when we arrived, and the chief places, on either side of the driver, had been reserved for my two companions, who speedily sprang into them. With a chorus of cheers the good fellows whirled away down the road, while my father, Esther, and I stood upon the lawn and waved our hands to them until they disappeared behind the Cloomber woods, *en route* for the Wigtown railway station. Barque and crew had both vanished now from our little world, the only relic of either being the heaps of débris upon the beach, which were to lie there until the arrival of an agent from Lloyd's.

(*To be continued.*)

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